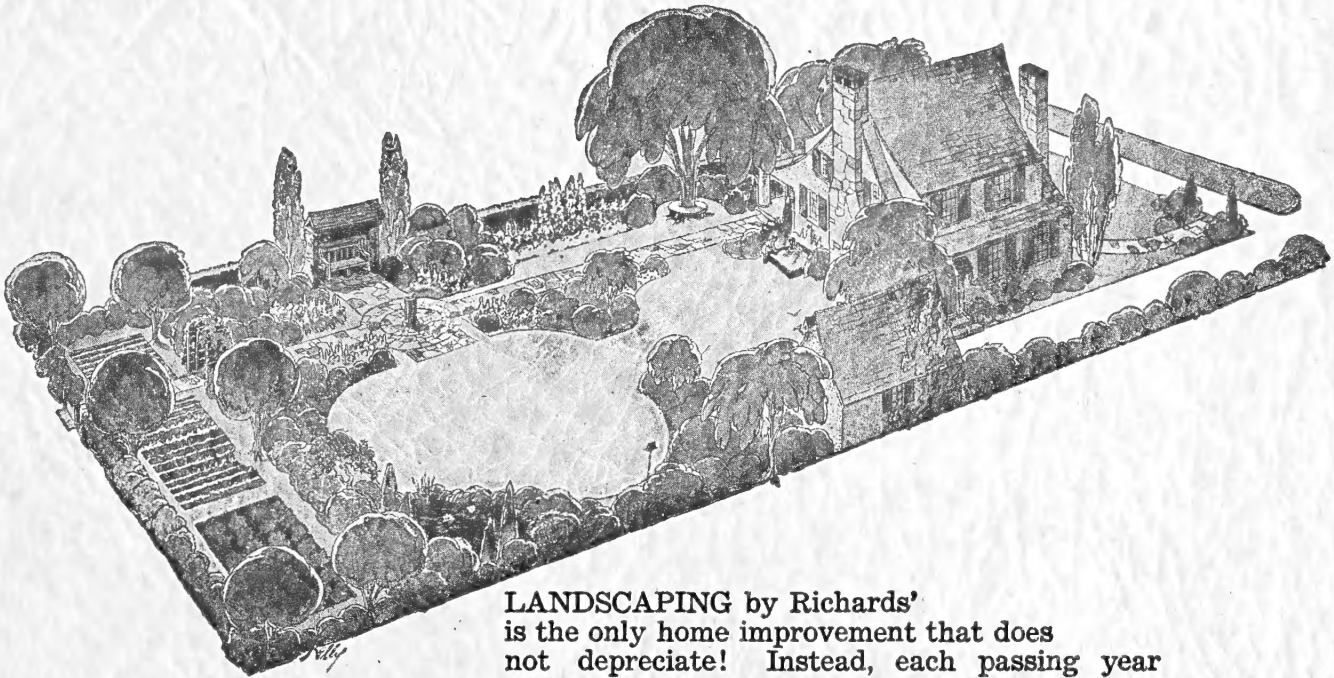


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

1946 Planting Guide



LANDSCAPING by Richards'
is the only home improvement that does
not depreciate! Instead, each passing year
adds to the beauty and value of the well-planted home.

for the Best:

Evergreens
Trees

Shrubs
Vines

Plants
Fruits

Richards' Gardens

"One of Colorado's Foremost Nurseries"

at the end of West Mountain avenue

FORT COLLINS, COLORADO

P. O. Box 363

MAY WE HELP YOU?

WHEN you buy a tree or shrub or plant you invest not only the small amount involved in the purchase price but also a portion of your time, a considerable amount of water, a bit of your land, some fertilizer and possibly some spray material, all in anticipation of the beautiful plant it will become. If after a time you find this plant to be an unsatisfactory specimen, entirely unsuited to your garden, you not only lose all of that original investment of money, care and irreplaceable time, but what is even more important, you may become discouraged and lose a part of the enthusiasm for your garden that helps to keep you young (and ourselves eating regularly). So we do our best to make the plants you select for your garden a success and a source of pleasure for you by doing these things.

IMPORTANT

First, we give you this catalog which we try to make an accurate, thorough and interesting guide to the plants we grow, and we grow only those plants we think will be a success in your garden.

A GOOD START

Richards' plants are always well grown, shapely specimens kept free from pests and diseases, carefully dug to get enough of the all-important root system (or delivered in pots with ALL the roots) and carefully handled to reach you in perfect condition, full of vitality and ready to grow.

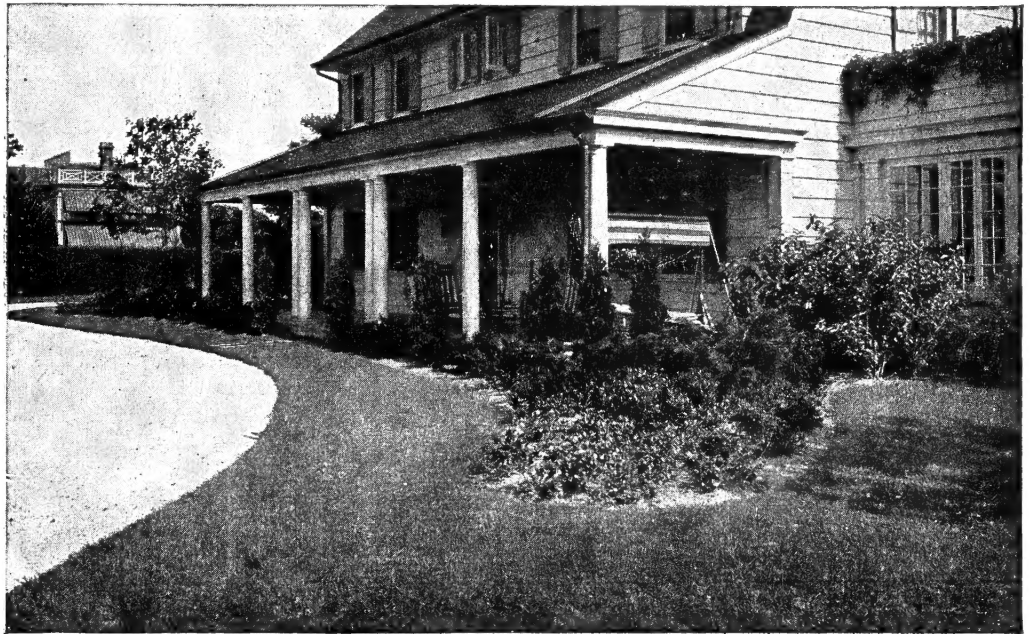
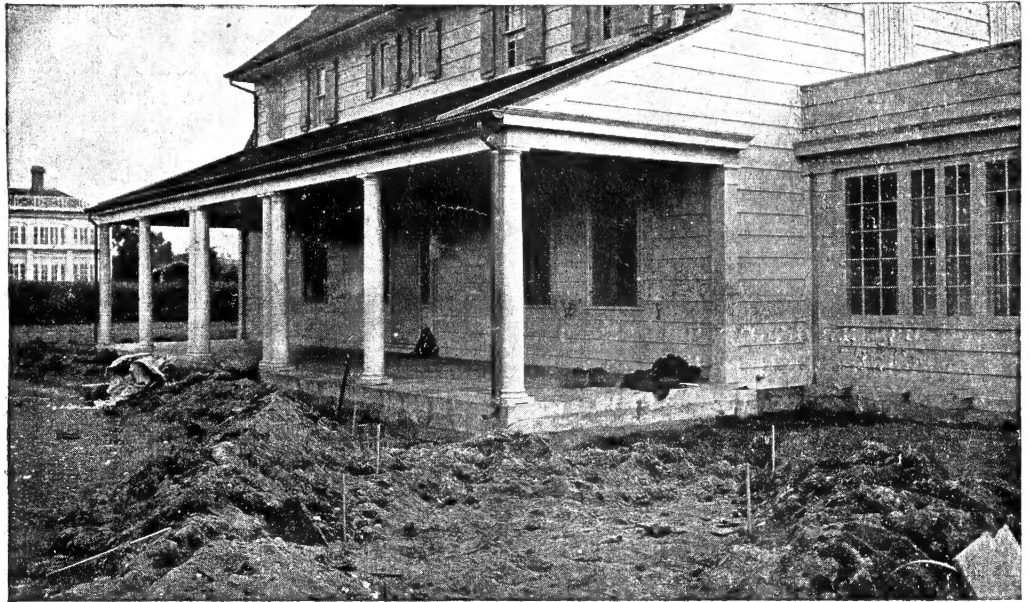
TO KEEP THEM GROWING

We give you a 16-page booklet with directions and diagrams outlining the best planting methods and supplement this with detail sheets covering every growing trick we know to get the finest roses, chrysanthemums, peonies and other specialties. Or we will plant them for you, at moderate charges calculated to cover only the actual per diem cost of labor, equipment used and cost of soil conditioning materials if necessary. A free subscription to our Monthly Landscape Letter, a service bulletin sent to you each month to help you with your home grounds is yours for the asking.

BY NO MEANS LEAST

Any time except during those busy weeks of early spring we will be glad to call, on your order, during working hours and go over your grounds with you or "on-the-spot" diagnosis and prescription for "growing pains," or help with planting layout for some improvement you are planning. Many home owners ask us to make periodic inspections of their home grounds and very often on these inspections we uncover small details overlooked by the average "yard man" which if neglected would turn into big, expensive troubles. The cost is small, based on time involved and distance traveled, with an average fee of \$3.00 in Fort Collins and vicinity.





Landscape Planning is an Art

When a new house is built the carpenters do not take lumber and stone and place them at random, hoping blindly for the desired result. Of course not—to insure a beautiful, well-designed structure, the whole thing has been carefully worked out on paper beforehand. And so it must be with your garden. **Good landscaping doesn't just happen!** Behind every beautiful home grounds is a comprehensive, carefully thought out plan.

Landscape planning is an art, only that the artist works with living trees, shrubs and flowers instead of color pigments on a palette. The painter works in only two dimensions—the landscape designer works in **FOUR**. The painter is able to see his results immediately—the landscape designer must sometimes wait years.

As the landscape designer develops the garden

picture he must not only know the form, character, flower and leaf color of each plant but he must know their cultural habits as well. Thus it is apparent that planting by a trained expert is essential, for the knowledge of how plants should be used is much more important than the plants themselves.

We are happy to announce that, with the return of skilled help, we can accept a limited number of landscape plantings this spring. Our services include every detail of planting layout, plant selection and the actual planting job itself in April.

Our very extensive knowledge of plants and plantings, born of many years' experience in making and maintaining gardens in this tricky climate, will save you many times our moderate fee for design service.

The Indispensable Evergreens

Conifers include both trees and shrubs, all of them with needle or scale-like evergreen foliage. Perhaps the fact that some of the world's finest "grow wild in the hills" explains their absence on so many home grounds but it's also a fact that a home without evergreens in winter presents a dismal, naked sight that emphasizes the general dreariness of the season.

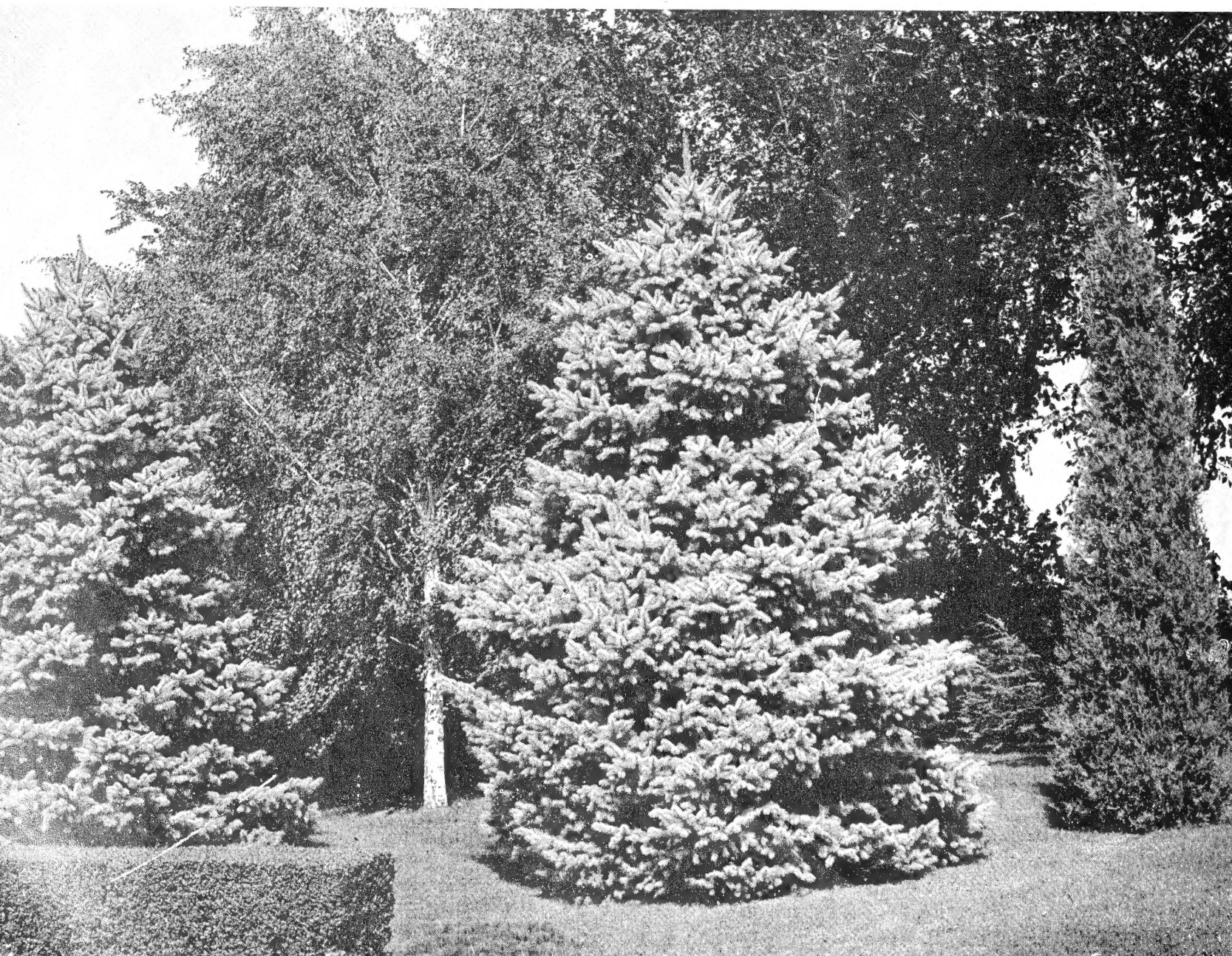
Yet it is so easy to change this with a simple foundation planting of a few carefully selected dwarf conifers complemented by colorful flowering dwarf deciduous shrubs, and to plant a few of the large trees at the rear of the property. With properly planned, attractive evergreen background winter seems shorter and much more pleasant; nothing is a more beautiful sight than evergreens frosted with new snow.

We can't grow many varieties here but those that are adapted to the climate prosper under ordinary care, and the list is sufficiently varied to provide a species for every landscape need.

Largest and fastest-growing of all are the pines; massive, rugged, best planted at the far end of a vista. Slightly smaller and of slower growth is our world-famous Colorado Spruce. They make perfect backgrounds for the flowering shrubs of spring, for the berries of autumn and winter's tracery of bright bark and twigs.

For more intimate planting in garden borders and in foundation groups the junipers are unexcelled, embracing a wide range of size, shapes and colors. Their feathery texture is light compared to the pines and spruces but its density strikes a solid and dominant note in any combination with deciduous shrubs, particularly during the half-year these are without leaves.

The Mugho Pine is the baby of the family, often requiring a lifetime to attain a 12-foot height. It is generally used in foundation plantings where once-a-year pruning will keep it below four or five feet almost indefinitely.



Picea pungens—Colorado Spruce

A magnificent tree, 70 to 90 feet at maturity, ideally used as single specimens or background groups in parks and larger suburban home grounds—definitely NOT a tree to plant in the “front yard” of a city home.

Its needles are short (avg. 1 inch), square, stiff and sharp-pointed and their color varies from a bright, cheery green through tones of silvery green to a lustrous, glistening silver-blue. The blues are called “Shiners” in the trade and are rarities much sought-after.

Koster and Moerheim spruce are simply clons of *P. pungens*, propagated by grafting. We do not grow them because of the difficulty and time necessary to develop shapely specimens and because in our large stocks of the species you can always find specimens as highly colored as any of the named varieties.

The blue color of a “Shiner” and to a lesser extent of the Silver, is a bloom or sheen, a sort of powdery substance on the surface of the needles, such as on a plum or grape, brightest in early summer during the new growth, less so after long months of winter wind, sun and storm. Generally the blue-toned spruces carry a more sombre hue for the first year after transplanting, until they become thoroughly established in their new location. In the second and subsequent years after transplanting they glow with all the beauty of their native heritage. This is true of every nursery transplanting as well as the final planting on your own grounds.

In following the progress of many thousands of spruce through more than a decade in the nursery we are impressed with the great variation in shape and habit as well as color. Our pruning in the nursery is (and your on your own grounds should be) restricted to a light annual pinching in May while the new growth is still soft, to correct double leaders, to restrain an occasional overly-exuberant side branch, and to enhance the distinctive individuality of each specimen.

Richards’ spruce are priced according to the symmetry and color of the individual specimen. Base rates are for

- Shiners, those bluest of the blues, sizes 1 to 6 feet, \$3.50 per foot
- Silvers, midway in color tones between blues and greens, sizes 1 to 6 feet, \$2.75 per foot.
- Greens, (should be used a great deal more than they are), sizes 1 to 6 feet, \$2.00 per foot.

Since there is no sharp line of color separation in these groups you may be asked more than \$2.75 for a particularly good Silver; conversely an ordinary Blue not quite a Shiner would be charged at only \$3.00 per foot. Individual pricing gives you the most for your money at Richards’. We will gladly help you select the trees that best fit your needs.

- Shiners, those bluest of the blues, 6 ft. and larger trees, \$5.00 per foot
- Silvers, midway between blues and greens, 6 ft. and larger trees, \$4.00 per foot.
- Greens, (deep green is a most restful color) 6 ft. and larger trees, \$3.00 per foot.

Our measurements are taken from ground level to the base of last year’s growth; do not include the ball, or the tip of the tree. Remember this when comparing prices.

How to Plant Evergreens

- (1) Dig hole a foot larger and deeper than ball of earth. Provide good, loamy top soil to fill around ball.



Remember, your evergreen is in full leaf—its leaves (needles) transpire (give off water) continuously. Twice daily syringing of its foliage with the hose for two weeks will help it to a quick, strong start. Soak the soil at the roots thoroughly every week or ten days. Keep dogs away!

BOTANICAL vs COMMON NAMES

The botanical name is the proper name of a plant; “common name” is simply another expression meaning nickname. Plants are related in large, or small, family groups and that is why, as in human families, most individuals have two or even three names. Plants’ proper names are in Latin because when systematic botany was first organized Latin was the language of the day—and now that it is a “dead” language its words are no longer subject to change of form or meaning. It is the only international language—for example, *Berberis thunbergii* refers to the same fine shrub in France, Holland, Russia, and even in Japan, as in the United States.

Naturally, to the person who hasn’t heretofore had a speaking acquaintance with plants, some names seem unduly long and hard to pronounce. But it is no harder to learn a dozen, or two hundred, names of plants than to remember the names of a dozen, or two hundred new friends when you move to a new and strange town.

Pinus nigra—Austrian Pine

Another massive tree, native of Dalmatian forests, better suited to city planting because of more compact habit and much better color, a rich, deep green noticeably darker in winter, a color that in some localities has given it the name of Black Pine. The needles come two in a sheath, straight and slender and 4 to 6 inches long. Best adapted to backgrounds, parks and windbreaks.

4 to 5 ft. 7.00. 5 to 6 ft. \$8.75

Pinus ponderosa—Western Yellow Pine

Large Colorado native tree to 100 feet or more with stout spreading branches forming a narrow-jyramidal head. It is a straight-trunked tree with long (avg. 6 to 8 inches), heavy needles usually carried in bundles of three. Its very rapid, coarse growth should rule it out of small gardens but it is especially suitable for massive effects in large plantings and for windbreaks on the drylands, where it has proven more drouth-resistant than any other tree, deciduous or evergreen.

4 to 5 ft. \$6.00. 5 to 6 ft. \$7.50. 6 to 7 ft. \$9.00



“The glory of the conifers” and Cutleaf Weeping Birch create an exciting group as spectacular in winter as it is in summer. The tall, slender *J. Scopulorum* at the right and the solid, sheared cotoneaster hedge in left foreground are minor accents in a picture of year-round beauty.



The foundation planting is the most important landscape problem of the home-owner. The completed appearance of a house requires an appropriate foundation planting which should be put in as soon as the building is finished. Its purpose is architectural—to connect house walls with lawn and topography. A new home without an attractive planting is as incomplete as an interior without drapes or light fixtures.

The foundation planting is also the face your home turns to the world and whether this face is bright and welcoming, or dreary and cheerless, depends upon how you make your plantings. The planting should be designed to hide unsightly spots and to frame and enhance the more attractive ones, and should be designed for year-'round interest and beauty. Here, especially, the evergreens are truly indispensable, creating effects of stability, dignity and elegance possible with no other group of plants.

The junipers: "scops," including the named varieties, sabina and its varieties Tamarix and Vonehron, pfitzeriana, both in its natural habit and staked upright, and the dwarf Mugho pine are the evergreens best suited to foundation plantings. From this group a selection can be made to fill any possible requirements of size, shape or color. (You will of course, NEVER plant any spruce or other species of pine in your foundation planting, regardless of how cute they may look in the nursery).

An all-evergreen planting as pictured is suitable for large places but too formal for most smaller homes, where a more attractive planting can often be had by using fewer evergreens together with dwarf deciduous shrubs, perhaps a flowering vine or two, polyantha roses and bulbs.

Juniperus sabina—Savin juniper

Grows a little taller than the Pfitzer juniper, with gracefully arching fan shaped branches, as contrasted with Pfitzer's irregular, plummy habit. Foliage thickly tufted, moss-green summer color changes to brownish-green in winter. Older specimens nearly always carry heavy crops of blue and silver berries. Native of the mountains of central Europe to western Asia and very hardy and dependable everywhere.

15 to 18 ins. \$4.00.	18 to 24 ins. \$5.00.
2 to 2½ ft. \$6.75.	2½ to 3 ft. \$8.50
3 to 3½ ft. \$10.25.	3½ to 4 ft. \$12.00
4 to 5 ft. \$15.00.	5 to 6 ft. \$20.00

J. sabina Vonehron

Rapid-growing clon of the Savin juniper—in fact, during the three years we have grown it, almost too fast. We believe it is best sheared globe shape and used in the same manner as J. scopulorum Globe, where it offers considerable contrast in the way of foliage color. This season we can offer a very few finished specimens, sheared globe.

2½ to 3 ft. \$10.00.	3 to 3½ ft. \$11.50
----------------------	---------------------

J. sabina Tamarix

The "tammie" is a geographical form of J. sabina from the Caucasus mountains; an extremely compact and symmetrical low-growing shrub rarely as tall as 3 feet but spreading to 10 to 12 feet with lacy foliage suggesting the delicacy of the deciduous tamarix. Its matchless, never-changing, blue-green color is unique and it's an ideal plant for the foreground, giving the finest sort of finish to evergreen groups or for foundation planting where space is limited. It appears to best advantage flanking masonry steps, cascading down the slopes of garden terraces.

15 to 18 ins. \$4.50.	18 to 24 ins. \$5.75
2 to 2½ ft. \$7.50.	3 to 4 ft. \$10.00

Pinus mughus—Mugho Pine

The only truly dwarf pine, rarely exceeding 10 feet in height and about the same width; once-a-year pruning will keep it within 3 or 4 feet. Compact, densely branching habit with good, deep green summer color that fades lighter during our usual sunny winters. As the new buds start in the spring the tree appears to be decorated with hundreds of tiny candles. Native of the Swiss Alps and very hardy.

15 to 18 ins. \$5.00.	18 to 24 ins. \$6.50
	2 to 2½ ft. \$9.00

Juniperus chinensis Pfitzeriana—Pfitzer juniper

A robust, wide spreading, irregular growing variety of a species native to the Chinese Himalayas, which originated in Pfitzer's nursery near Berlin and within the span of one lifetime has become one of the most important decorative junipers in cultivation. Its handsome feathery foliage is light gray-green shaded silvery blue throughout the winter.

It naturally develops as a shrub of medium height, spreading about three feet to each foot of height; of broad and picturesque form informal in character. Mature spread is 15 to 18 feet but it can be kept to half the size by once-a-year pruning. It's exceptionally beautiful, graceful and hardy, one of the best-liked shrub evergreens.

We have exactly two pairs of 18-24s, and only 1 pair measuring 2½-3 ft. this year, and can't possibly have more of these sizes before 1947. Our larger shrubs, from 3 ft. up, are twice cut back, exceptionally heavy, high-centered beauties the like of which you seldom see. There aren't too many of these and when they are gone we will be 6 to 8 years developing their equal.

18 to 24 ins. \$5.00.	2½ to 3 ft. \$8.50.
3 to 3½ ft. \$10.25	3½ to 4 ft. \$12.00
4 to 5 ft. \$15.00.	5 to 6 ft. \$20.00
4 to 5 ft. \$15.00.	5 to 6 ft. \$20.00

Pfitzer juniper UPRIGHT

Select Pfitzers grown to stake and especially trained for the past eight years to form a broad, informal pyramid or columnar shape, for those hard-to-fit "in-between" places. They are particularly adapted to spots where an evergreen of an exact height is wanted and where that height is to be maintained indefinitely, and to further development into architecturally solid blocks or cylinders in a landscape development for the "house moderne." Spaced 5 to 6 feet apart it would take only a few years to make the finest kind of evergreen hedge, immune to insect pests. Specimens with diameters from 24 to 40 inches, averaging 30-inch spread:

3½ to 4 ft. \$12.00.	4 to 4½ ft. \$14.00.
4½ to 5 ft. \$16.00.	5 to 6 ft. \$20.00
	6 to 7 ft. \$25.00

The Pfitzer juniper is useful as a low specimen in parks but is seen more often in foundation plantings. In its natural habit (illustrated below) and the staked upright form it is best suited to this purpose for all but the very smallest homes.



Juniperus scopulorum—Rocky Mountain Juniper

An upright, symmetrical, pyramidal tree more commonly known as Silver Cedar and Rocky Mountain Redcedar. It's a native of our own foothills at elevations between 6,000 and 8,000 feet; naturally it's hardiness is unquestioned.

When grown from seed it is one of the most variable of junipers and produces trees which range from those of extremely narrow habit to wide, spreading specimens. Mature height, depending on culture and on the tree itself, varies from 18 to 30 feet, but trimming can keep it within 8 to 10 feet, or even less for many years.

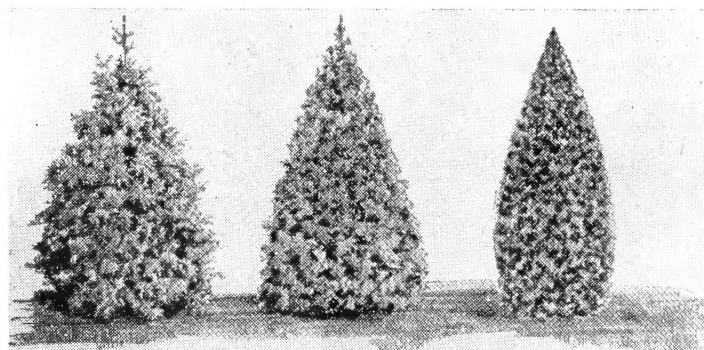
There is also a great difference in color which varies from light gray-green through blue-greens, blues, silvery grays to an almost white silver; blue-silver tones are usually dominant. Gray or blue berries covered with a silvery bloom add considerably to the appearance of some older specimens.

Trees in the nursery are all trimmed several times to make them more compact and shapely. Future trimming, or lack of trimming, will determine the size and shape, as shown below. It can even be sheared closely for formal hedges and makes the finest of all hedges.

Untrimmed

Natural Trim

Close Clipped



Since it does take shearing so nicely it's one of our most versatile trees and is often trimmed to low globes useful in formal design. It can be used to advantage in both architectural and naturalistic foundation plantings. Its "eye-compelling" form makes a good accent and it grows tall enough to serve as background or screen in small designs.

It is occasionally attacked by only one easily-controlled pest, an aphid that may suddenly appear in great numbers on the branchlets and injure the tree by sucking so much sap from these twigs that large areas of foliage will yellow and wither. Control is "Black Leaf 40" or any contact insecticide sprayed at the same concentrations you use to control aphids on roses and sweet peas. Periodic inspection of each tree is necessary; numerous ants running up and down the tree or flies or bees buzzing around in the tree are almost always a sure indication of aphids (none of these insects injure the tree themselves). Spray only when you find aphids, to spray at any other time is simply a waste of time and material. The important thing is to look over all your scopos regularly and spray before the foliage turns yellow—when the infestation has progressed that far you will generally lose the yellowed foliage anyway. Some years you won't have to spray at all; again you may need to spray three times in a week to get complete control, and then you may not be troubled the rest of the season.

This year we have very few scopos in sizes below 3½ feet but do have a large stock of really fine specimens ranging from 4 to 7 feet tall.

2 to 2½ ft. \$4.75.	2½ to 3 ft. \$ 5.50
3 to 3½ ft. \$6.25.	3½ to 4 ft. \$ 7.00
4 to 5 ft. \$9.00.	5 to 6 ft. \$11.50
	6 to 7 ft. \$14.50



All prices are for specimens dug with a large, solid ball of earth securely fastened with burlap.

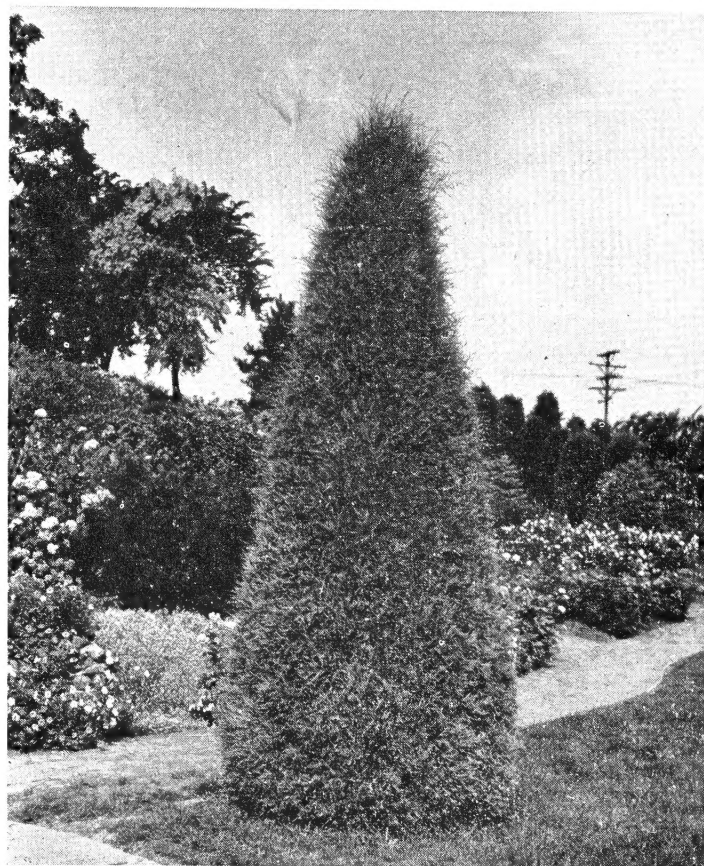
Planting charge for evergreens is 20% of invoice.

J. scopulorum—Globe shape

Frequent close shearing for the past six years has made these very dense, low, formal junipers. It takes considerably more time and labor to produce a 3-foot Globe scop than a 3-foot tree and the Globes are priced accordingly. To keep the Globe shape they must be sheared three to five times annually.

1½ to 2 ft. \$6.50. 2 to 2½ ft. \$8.75

2½ to 3 ft. \$11.50. Just one 4-ft. specimen, \$20.00



The versatile J. scopulorum is used here as a specimen plant at the intersection of garden paths. Notice too, how effectively roses and garden flowers are displayed against the background of evergreens.

Background or enclosure plantings are permanent and important and should go in first. The choice and arrangement of flower borders is secondary and may properly be changed from time to time.

Variation in scops as grown from seed is interesting and allows a wide assortment from which to choose but is troublesome when trying to match for pairs or formal design where identical types are needed. To meet this need for uniformity selected specimens have been named and propagated vegetatively (by grafting, etc.) so that every individual will be exactly like the selected parent.

There is a tremendous interest in this newest development in growing evergreens and a demand for named scops that far exceeds the extremely limited supply—limited because the difficult propagation is restricted to a few highly-skilled specialists equipped with greenhouses necessary for at least a year in the trees' early life. Three to five years more time is required to produce a specimen of any given size than for the same size of the species. In view of these facts and the inherent pedigreed quality of the trees themselves we feel our prices are very modest.

J. scopulorum Moffet

Remarkably symmetrical habit; branches grow close together making a very dense tree with a minimum of shearing. Dominant color is light greenish-silver but in season the new growing tips are heavily silvered, giving the appearance of light hoarfrost. Heavy annual crops of berries add much to winter interest.

Our field trials of named scops have included a dozen varieties over a period of ten years, during which time most have been discarded. Of the four offered herewith, truly distinctive clones, we recommend **Moffet** as all-around best for this climate.

2½ to 3 ft. \$ 7.50
3 to 3½ ft. \$ 9.00
3½ to 4 ft. \$11.50



J. scopulorum Garee

Distinct in habit, almost shrublike, with spread equal to or greater than height, and in color, a lively, bright, all-over silver.

3 to 3½ ft. \$9.00

J. scopulorum Pathfinder

Outstanding bright blue color in young, fast-growing specimens changes to deeper, more sombre blue as the tree ages. A staminate form with sometimes objectionable flowers but these are quickly covered by the new growth. Full-bodied at the base, its branches curve upwards with branchlets arranged fanwise slightly resembling *Arborvitae*.

2 to 2½ ft. \$6.00. 2½ to 3 ft. \$7.50
3 to 3½ ft. \$9.00

J. scopulorum Sutherland

A rarity in this species where silver is the dominant color, its deep, dark, moss-green summer color is slightly lighter during winter months but at no time carries any trace of blue or silver. Slower growing than other clones or the type, with a bushy, compact habit that makes a superbly beautiful tree even without shearing.

2½ to 3 ft. \$7.50. 3½ to 4 ft. \$12.00
4 to 5 ft. \$16.00

This planting guide features botanical and "common" names as given in STANDARDIZED PLANT NAMES in the hope that it will contribute in a small way to alleviating some of the confusion in plant nomenclature. S. P. N. in a few cases gives as a preferred name one which we weren't familiar and in other cases it dictates a longer name, it seems to us, than is necessary. Nevertheless, it is widely and rapidly being adopted as the official standard of reference by government and educational agencies as well as the trade and we believe one universally recognized authority in this field is highly desirable.

A Few Rare and Unusual Deciduous Trees

Acer platanoides columnare—

Column Norway Maple

A narrow pyramidal clone of the Norway Maple developed in the park system of Rochester, N. Y. We haven't had it long enough to know what autumn color to expect (neither this nor the type shows color in the nursery like 15- and 20-year-old trees) and three years ago it suffered mechanical freeze injury after an unusually warm February but we hope it will outgrow both these juvenile defects. It has the same handsome foliage and the same strong, hard wood of its parent and we recommend it for trial.

1½ to 2 ins. \$7.50. 8 to 10 ft. \$5.00. 6 to 8 ft. \$4.00

Quercus robur fastigiata—Pyramidal English Oak

Oaks are traditionally trees of great strength and hardness. *Q. robur*, the type, is reliable in this region and while we can't make a definite statement about this clone there is little reason to believe it would be any less reliable than its parent. Pyramidal English Oak is exceedingly rare. We expect to have 50 2-year-old trees ready for delivery by mid-July, in Cloverset pots to insure successful planting even in the heat of summer, priced at -----\$1.75

Crataegus crus-galli—Cockspur Hawthorn, 12 ft.

One of the best dwarf ornamental trees, very showy in May when it is smothered with large clusters of white bloom and again in autumn when it is loaded with small apple-like fruits. The Cockspur thorn has rough-textured foliage and densely interlaced system of branches thickly armed with stout thorns that would make a good hedge where an absolutely impenetrable barrier is wanted. The smaller sizes listed here, (all 5-yr. transplanted stock) have purposely been left low-branched in the nursery so as to be readily adaptable to hedging, or with just a little trimming will grow into fine specimen trees.

8 to 10 ft. \$4.50. 4 to 5 ft. \$2.00
3 to 4 ft. \$1.50. 2 to 3 ft. \$1.00

Crataegus phaenopyrum—

Washington Hawthorn, 14 ft.

Grows slightly larger and more upright than *C. crus-galli*, with glossy foliage, good floral display, and smaller fruits that are however better colored and hang longer.

6 to 8 ft. \$4.00

The Best Deciduous Trees

For successful tree planting in our climate we must have stocky, compactly branched specimens with strong, straight central leader. Good nursery practice lays emphasis on proper spacing and developing of branches to form a strong and shapely frame for future growth, with height a secondary consideration. In our production of trees especially adapted to this region we grade larger sizes "by caliper," measuring trunk diameter in inches at a point 6 inches above ground level (heights may vary as much as four feet within a caliper size).

Of greatest importance is the development of a compact, heavy root system to enable your tree to start quickly and grow rapidly. For this there is no substitute for a regular schedule of transplanting, root-pruning, and Nature's own sweet time. All trees in this section have been transplanted two or more times. Our method of growing takes from one to three years longer but is fully justified by the superior performance of RICHARDS' TREES on your grounds.

(Figures following variety names indicate average heights at maturity.) Where we do the planting of deciduous trees there is an additional charge of 30% of invoice. Minimum planting charge \$1.00.

PLANT THOSE HARDWOODS FOR PERMANENCE

Acer platanoides—Norway Maple, 50 ft.

Perfectly rounded form with very dense foliage, leaves typically lobed and notched. Most years it colors beautifully in Autumn, yellow to orange, occasionally fiery red. Easily transplanted, fairly rapid grower.

2½ to 3 ins.	\$9.50.	2 to 2½ ins.	\$8.50
1½ to 2 ins.	\$6.50.	1¼ to 1½ ins.	\$5.00
8 to 10 ft.	\$3.50.	6 to 8 ft.	\$2.75
		5 to 6 ft.	\$2.00

Celtis occidentalis—Common Hackberry, 60 ft.

Similar in both leaf and branch to the American Elm but with none of its faults. The Hackberry is a hardwood, and tough, seldom broken by storm and immune to scale and other pests.

2 to 2½ ins.	\$6.50.	1½ to 2 ins.	\$5.50
1¼ to 1½ ins.	\$4.50.	8 to 10 ft.	\$3.00

Gleditsia triacanthos—Common Honeylocust, 60 ft.

General summer effect of its fern-like foliage is one of delicacy, while its irregularly branching habit gives it a rugged, picturesque appearance through the winter. A moderately rapid grower sending strong roots down deep but few in the topsoil which makes it easier to grow a good lawn beneath its branches than under other trees. Our special thornless strain:

2½ to 3 ins.	\$8.50.	2 to 2½ ins.	\$6.50
1½ to 2 ins.	\$5.50.	1¼ to 1½ ins.	\$4.50

Tilia americana—American Linden, 60 ft.

Broadly ovoid form with large, luxuriant heart shaped leaves and inconspicuous but intensely fragrant flowers in June, followed by seed clusters carried on short stems originating in the center of long, narrow special "seed leaves."

8 to 10 ft. \$3.50

Tilia cordata—Littleleaf Linden, 50 ft.

Slightly smaller and more pyramidal in shape than T. americana, also with smaller leaves but the same fragrant blooms and curious fruits that children (and lots of grown-ups) always enjoy. Especially suited to narrow parkings and small lawns.

Just one perfect 2½-inch specimen	\$10.00
1½ to 2 ins.	\$5.50.
8 to 10 ft.	\$4.50
6 to 8 ft.	\$3.75

ORNAMENTAL TREES—

Acer platanoides, Schwedler—

Schwedler Maple, 40 ft.

Especially suitable for specimen planting in parks and large lawns; may also be used as shade trees.

Glorious deep crimson early summer color which gradually changes to a rich, dark purplish-green as the season advances.

2½ to 3 ins.	\$15.00.	2 to 2½ ins.	\$12.50
1½ to 2 ins.	\$10.00.	8 to 10 ft.	\$7.50.
		6 to 8 ft.	\$5.00.
		5 to 6 ft.	\$4.00

Our modern methods enable you to plant Schwedler Maple any time, even in full leaf. Available only at RICHARDS', 5-ft. trees in largest size Cloverset pots\$4.50

Aesculus hippocastanum—

Common Horsechestnut, 50 ft.

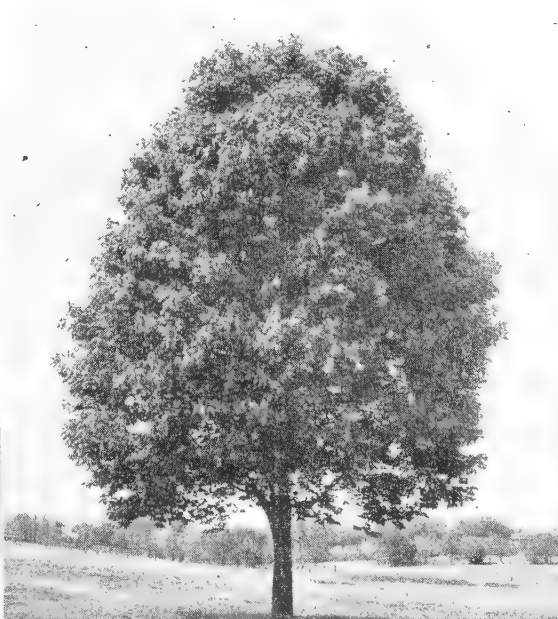
Rounded form, densely furnished with large digitate leaves usually in clusters of 7. First of all trees to burst into leaf, distinctive also for showy blooms which are followed by clusters of burr-like fruits each containing 1 or 2 large brown, shiny, inedible nuts.

8 to 10 ft.	\$6.00.	6 to 8 ft.	\$4.50.	5 to 6 ft.	\$3.00
-------------	---------	------------	---------	------------	--------

Common Hackberry

Norway Maple

Thornless Honeylocust



Aesculus glabra—Ohio Buckeye, 20 ft.

Smaller in every way than the preceding species, leaflets in 5s. "Buckeyes" are reputed good luck charms.

4 to 5 ft. \$3.00

Aesculus carnea brioti—

Ruby Horsechestnut, 30 ft.

A very rare clon of *A. hippocastanum* with bright scarlet flowers. Recommended for trial.

3 to 4 ft. \$3.50

Betula pendula—European White Birch, 60 ft.

Rounded pyramidal form; a graceful yet vigorous tree of year-round interest. Its fresh, crisp summer green turns to purest gold in autumn and its snowy white bark is conspicuous in the winter landscape. *B. pendula* and its horticultural varieties listed below comprise one of our most important groups of ornamental trees.

2 to 2½ ins. \$8.50. 1½ to 2 ins. \$7.50

Cutleaf Weeping Birch, 50 ft.

Leaves deeply incised and laciniated; "weeping" branchlets on older trees. No other tree can quite take the place of this aristocratic beauty.

perfect 1½ to 2 inch specimens (16 to 18 ft. tall) \$12.50

8 to 10 ft. \$6.50. 6 to 8 ft. \$5.00

for summer planting we will have husky young trees averaging 4 feet or larger growing in largest size Cloverset pots, enabling you to plant any time with perfect safety\$3.75

White Birch Clumps, 50 ft.

B. pendula with multiple trunks.

just one fine 11-ft. specimen, \$10.00

Purpleleaf Birch, 50 ft.

Very dark blackish-purple early summer color, an incredibly rich, deep-toned color different from any other color clons. Rare.

10 to 12 ft. \$12.00. 6 to 8 ft. \$7.00

Youngs Birch, 20 ft.

Extreme weeping habit even in very small trees, developing in picturesque irregular manner. Leaves entire.

7 to 8 ft. \$6.00

Salix niobe—Weeping Willow

sold out for 1946

Sorbus aucuparia—European Mountainash, 50 ft.

Upright tree of symmetrical habit with dark green fern-like foliage. Showy white flowers in early summer are followed by large clusters of brilliant orange-red berries eagerly sought by birds in late summer.

1½ to 2 ins. \$8.00. 8 to 10 ft. \$4.50

Sorbus hybrida—Oakleaf Mountainash, 25 ft.

In bloom, fruit and general outline the Oakleaf Mountainash closely resembles *S. aucuparia* but its leaves are entire, deeply lobed like oak leaves. In color a lighter bright green on the upper surface and quite downy on the underside. A very rare and uncommonly beautiful dwarf tree.

just one 2-inch specimen, 9 feet tall, \$10.00
three-yr. twice-transplanted, avg. 6 ft. \$3.50

TREES FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES—

Tall screens, backgrounds, accents.

Populus alba; Bolleana—Bolleana Poplar, 70 ft.

Narrowly upright grower; smooth, sage-green bark; large, deep green leaves white on the undersides. A very rapid grower with many faults and we don't recommend it but on the theory that it may be better than nothing we list it here while the much more desirable fastigate hardwoods are growing up.

5 to 6 ft. \$1.00

OTHER TREES SEE PAGE 7**FLOWERING CRAB APPLES—**

While we can't grow flowering cherries here we do have, not a substitute, but in most ways a group of far better small flowering trees. No other flowering trees equal the Flowering Crab Apples in profusion of bloom in the spring; in autumn they are adorned with glittering clusters of fruit in shades of green, yellow, orange, scarlet and crimson, making them doubly effective. In addition, many have colorful foliage all summer. They have a wide range of adaptability to soils; wet or dry; rich or poor. Of course, they respond with more growth to good soil and culture.

As if all this weren't more than enough, the fruit of several varieties is important economically. One, Dolgo, bids fair to replace the majority of strictly fruiting crab apples solely on its superior qualities for pickling and jelly.

Dolgo—Crab Apple, 14 ft.

Very shapely and neat in appearance, developing into a beautiful small lawn tree. At blooming time it is one solid mass of large white flowers which are followed by a great crop of fruit so abundant and so brilliant in color as to make another wonderful show in autumn. The fruit makes up into jelly of the finest flavor and beautiful red color. Blooms and bears young, usually the second season after planting.

7 to 8 ft. \$4.50. 6 to 7 ft. \$3.50. 5 to 6 ft. \$2.50
4 to 5 ft. \$1.75

Bechtel—Crab Apple, 15 ft.

Robust, globe-headed tree, the latest to bloom, with pink flowers shaped exactly like little roses.

7 to 8 ft. \$5.00. 6 to 7 ft. \$4.00
5 to 6 ft. \$3.25. 4 to 5 ft. \$2.50

Hopa—Crab Apple, 18 ft.

Commonly called Red Siberian Crab Apple, Hopa is exceptionally hardy, blooms when only five feet tall, and develops into a strong and graceful tree, rather columnar while young. Its deep rosy pink flowers, reddish-purple leaves and abundance of very dark red fruits make it an all-season show specimen.

8 to 10 ft. \$4.50. 6 to 8 ft. \$3.00

Eley—Crab Apple, 18 ft.

Spring foliage an unusual orange-red, later in the summer greenish-maroon. Wine-red blooms in heavy clusters, maroon fruits.

8 to 10 ft. \$4.00. 6 to 8 ft. \$2.75

Malus floribunda—

Japanese Flowering Crab Apple, 15 ft.

Wide spreading, bushy form. Flower buds a brilliant pink, opening white; giving a beautiful two-color combination. Usually carries good crops of greenish-yellow fruit relished by birds.

6 to 8 ft. \$3.00. 5 to 6 ft. \$2.25

M. micromalus—Midget Crab Apple, 12 ft.

Upright pyramidal habit with a tendency to send up some extremely long branches with few sizable side shoots. These long, slender branches covered with delicate rose pink flowers form regular garlands of bloom. Fruit is light yellow blushed russet, hanging on the tree nearly all winter.

6 to 8 ft. \$5.00. 5 to 6 ft. \$4.00. 4 to 5 ft. \$3.00

M. gloriosa—Pink Scheidecker Crab Apple, 25 ft.

Pyramidal habit, bronze foliage, profusion of large rosy, wine-red blooms.

8 to 10 ft. \$5.00

Lemoine—Crab Apple, 18 ft.

Bronze-red leaves make an excellent background for huge masses of bright scarlet-crimson flowers which are followed by small red fruits.

8 to 10 ft. \$5.00

Red Silver—Crab Apple, 18 ft.

Completely red in flower, leaf, bark and fruit; a rich maroon red from top to bottom. The slightly cutleaf foliage is silver tinseled on the undersides. Blossoms are reddest of all the red-flowering Crab Apples, semi-double and fragrant.

8 to 10 ft. \$5.00

New or Noteworthy Deciduous Shrubs

There are hundreds of deciduous shrubs—for a dozen years we have grown and tested them. For the average home—for the maximum of flowers and berries in good seasonal and color range—we here present 60 of the best. Some are newish, some are old; you will love them all. We **ENDORSE THEM**.

To help in making the proper choice of varieties we have arranged the shrubs according to average height at maturity. Lack of space forbids a complete description of every variety but we have tried to point out the highlights of each.

Where we do the planting of shrubs there is an additional charge of 30% of invoice.

One to Two Feet

CARYOPTERIS CLANDONENSIS—Bluebeard. Silvery foliage, small powder-blue blooms in profusion in late summer when every other shrub is out of bloom. Good cut-flower subject. Thrives in poor soil; heat and drouth-resistant.

2-yr. \$1.00.. extra heavy 4-yr. \$2.00

COTONEASTER ADPRESSA—Creeping Cotoneaster. Low accent shrub par excellence. Sparkling, glossy foliage and a lavish display of red berries in autumn, suggesting holly.

2 to 3 ft. \$2.50

COTONEASTER CONSPICUA DECORA—Necklace Cotoneaster. Nearly prostrate habit, tiny leaves listed as evergreen are usually dropped here by the end of January. Only half-hardy.

15 to 18 ins. \$2.00

LAVANDULA VERA—Old English Lavender. Reliable, drouth-resistant, evergreen sub-shrub; noted for fragrance.

3-yr. plants 40c

Two to Three Feet

POLYANTHA ROSES in variety bloom continuously all summer long, are oak-hardy, are easy to grow. No other shrubs can compete with polyantha (sometimes incorrectly called "Baby Rambler") roses for effective masses of color, for planting along driveways, or to brighten up deciduous and evergreen borders. Variety list and prices on page 17.

EUONYMUS NANUS—Dwarf Euonymus. Slender arching, often procumbent branches; narrowly linear foliage with good autumn color. Fruit is typical of the species—bright orange in showy pink capsules.

Cloverset pots \$1.50

POTENTILLA FRUTICOSA FARRERI (P. "Gold Drop"). One of the finest of all low-growing shrubs, superior in every way to our native Cinquefoil. Holds the fine deep green color of its small fern-like leaves well into fall. Its blossoms, about the size and shape of strawberry blooms are borne in the greatest profusion in June and in lesser number continuously to late September; their color an intense daffodil-yellow. This rare shrub is easy to grow in sun or shade, one of our best suggestions for that oft-repeated query for a dwarf, hardy, dependable, everblooming, showy shrub.

3-yr. plants in large Cloverset pots \$2.50

SPIREA BUMALDI FROEBEL. Midsummer flowers in flat clusters of dusky rose-red. Superb autumn foliage color. Heavy annual spring pruning required.

heavy 5-yr. clumps \$2.00. Divisions 60c

SHRUBS IN POTS

A much larger selection of shrubs already planted and started for you is available this year. Our expert knowledge of the soil required and the best treatment during the starting period reduces your planting job to the ultimate simplicity and absolute minimum of labor; at the same time positively eliminates planting failures. Anyone can plant **RICHARDS'** potted shrubs even in full bloom in the hottest weather and they will keep right on growing without the slightest wilting or setback.

Three to Four Feet

GARAGANA AURANTIACA—Dwarf Peashrub. Leafs out very early (also ripens off too early, its only fault). Large, colorful orange pea-shaped flowers. A good shrub for those difficult hot, dry situations and particularly adapted to low, formal hedge work.

2 to 3 ft. \$1.00. 3 to 4 ft. \$1.35

LONICERA SPINOSA ALBERTI—Albert Honeysuckle. Low growing but wide spreading; give it room! Its narrow, bright blue-green foliage and sweetly scented waxy lavender flowers are so different.

1½ to 2 ft. \$1.00. 2 to 3 ft. \$1.50

PRUNUS GLANDULOSA ROSEA—Pink Flowering Almond. Showiest small shrub in early spring. Often a die-back proposition but if you have **own-root** plants this is of no serious consequence. Avoid grafted Flowering Almond—they invariably end up as a thicketed of wild plum. We offer **only own-root** Flowering Almond.

2 to 3 ft. \$1.25. Cloverset pots \$1.75

RIBES FASCICULATUM—Winterberry Currant. Valued for late-persisting leaves and scarlet fruits remaining all winter. Still on trial here at **RICHARDS'** but it looks good even though listed in Rehder's Zone IV.

1½ to 2 ft. \$1.00. 2 to 3 ft. \$1.50.

Four to Five Feet

BERBERIS THUNBERGI ATROPURPUREA—Redleaf Japanese Barberry. Flaming red to crimson foliage all summer. High accent value; plant sparingly.

2 to 3 ft. \$1.25. 3 to 4 ft. \$1.65

CHAENOMELES JAPONICA—Flowering Quince. Definitely a half-hardy item here but on those rare occasions when it does bloom it's a mass of fiery scarlet. Plant in a mixed border, then when April freezes kill the flower buds they won't be missed.

4-year plants in Cloverset pots \$1.50

COTONEASTER RACEMIFLORA SOONGORICA—Sungari Redbead Cotoneaster. Irregularly spreading habit with markedly two-ranked branchlets forming fan-like sprays of gray-green foliage. Its white flowers are larger than those of other Cotoneasters but its main show comes in autumn when laden with great crops of smoky red berries. Rare.

2 to 3 ft. \$2.50

PRUNUS GLANDULOSA ALBA—White Flowering Almond. Hardier, later to come into bloom than the pink almond. We offer **own-root** plants in Clvst. pots at \$1.75.

RIBES ALPINUM—Alpine Currant. Early leafing shrubs of highest foliage value; a perfect foil for the more conspicuous plants in a foundation plant.ng. Stands shade well, or full sun.

2 to 3 ft. \$1.25

POTENTILLA FRUTICOSA DAHURICA—Dahurian Cinquefoil. More upright habit than the native; small, silky, deep lobed gray-green foliage; snow-white flowers intermittently all summer.

1½ to 2 ft. 75c. 2 to 3 ft. \$1.00. 3 to 4 ft. \$1.50

SYMPHORICARPOS ALBUS—Common Snowberry. Good, clean foliage; large white berries in fall and early winter. Suckers badly. Suited to shade, competition with trees and vigorous large shrubs.

2 to 3 ft. 85c

SYMPHORICARPOS ORBICULATUS—Indiancurrant Coralberry. Similar to *S. albus* but with small, bead-like crimson berries.

2 to 3 ft. 85c

Five to Six Feet

BERBERIS MENTORENSIS—Mentor Barberry. (Plant patent No. 99. Heavy, leathery foliage is rather slow to start in spring but is semi-evergreen (the nearest we can come to broadleaf evergreens here) with glorious fall and winter color progressing through gorgeous combinations of blue, green, metallic purples to bronze-crimson before finally turning brown in February. Will take heat, drouth, or shade in stride. Especially fine in combination with dwarf conifers and for hedges.

1½ to 2 ft. \$1.00. 2 to 2½ ft. \$1.25
2½ to 3 ft. \$1.50. 3 to 3½ ft. \$1.75

BERBERIS THUNBERGI—Japanese Barberry. Hard-some, densely branched shrub with boxwood-like foliage that is hard to beat for brilliance of its scarlet autumn color; red berries hang on all winter.

1½ to 2 ft. 75c

BUDDLEIA—Butterflybush. Sometimes called Summer Lilac and its showy flower spikes do slightly resemble lilacs but outdo these in brilliance of color and length of blooming season—from early August to frost. This shrub always attracts large numbers of butterflies whose colorful flight patterns add much to the late summer garden picture. Usually renews itself from ground level each year. Best of the lot is still Ile de France, claret purple. Charming is bright pink.

Cloverset pots \$1.25

CORYLUS CORNUTA—Baked Filbert. Neat, well-behaved native with good yellow autumn color and interesting inedible fruits.

1½ to 2 ft. \$1.00. 2 to 3 ft. \$1.50
extra heavy 3 to 4 ft. \$2.50. 4 to 5 ft. \$3.50

COTONEASTER INTEGERRIMA—European Cotoneaster. More spreading and less bushy than the better-known Peking Cotoneaster. Bluish gray-green foliage and beautiful strands of berries of unusual smoky deep rose color.

2 to 3 ft. \$1.00. 3 to 4 ft. \$1.25. 4 to 5 ft. \$1.75

LONICERA COERULEA EDULIS—Sweetberry Honey-suckle. Rare and very desirable shrub of clean-cut, compact, symmetrical habit. Smooth, bluish foliage, pale yellow flowers followed by porcelain-blue berries.

1½ to 2 ft. \$1.50. Clvst. pots \$2.00
3 to 4 ft. specimen grade \$5.00

PHYSOCARPUS OPULIFOLIUS NANUS—Dwarf Nine-bark. A smaller Van Houtte spirea with the added attraction of dusky red seed pods all summer and the habit of retaining fine foliage until very late autumn.

extra heavy 3 to 4 ft shrubs \$2.00

RHUS TYPHINA LACINIATA—Cutleaf Sumac. Less rampant and more graceful than the type; branches ascend in low, sweeping curves; leaves finely and deeply lacinated.

2 to 3 ft. \$1.00 3 to 4 ft. \$1.50

RIBES DIACANTHUM—Siberian Currant. Of more upright habit than *R. alpinum* and with lustrous foliage.

extra heavy 3 to 4 ft. \$2.00

ROSA RUBRIFOLIA—Redleaf Rose. Bright red foliage assumes more subdued purplish tones later in the season. The shapely bush is studded with starry pink blooms in June and clusters of large, bright orange "hips" that hang on all winter.

3 to 4 ft. \$2.00. 4 to 5 ft. \$2.50.

R. FOETIDA BICOLOR—Austrian Copper Rose. A sprangly, bare-legged thing but no shrub attracts more attention when in bloom. Single flowers in a flashing color combination of fiery coppery red inside, intense golden yellow outside.

2-yr. No. 1 dormant plants \$1.65
Growing plants in pots \$1.95

Six to Seven Feet

COTONEASTER ACUTIFOLIA—Peking Cotoneaster. Glossy, clean, dark green foliage assumes fine orange and red autumn colors. Heavy crops of shining jet black berries persist most of the winter.

1½ to 2 ft. 85c. 2 to 3 ft. \$1.25. Clvst. pots \$1.75

Six to Seven Feet (cont'n'd)

COTONEASTER DIELSIANA—Diels Cotoneaster. Arching, wand-like branches with slightly tomentose foliage which colors dark crimson in autumn are studded with scarlet fruits remaining well into winter.

2 to 3 ft. \$1.50. 3 to 4 ft. \$1.50.

EUONYMUS ALATUS—Winged Euonymus. Unique deep rose autumn foliage, interesting in winter with heavy corky ridges on bright green branches. Typical pink-and-orange fruit.

3 to 4 ft. \$1.50

FORSYTHIA SPECTABILIS—Showy Forsythia. When this does bloom here it's a real highlight—masses of sprightly yellow flowers very early, before the leaves appear. Plant only in large mixed borders to minimize its legginess those seasons when it fails to bloom.

Cloverset pots \$1.75

QUERCUS PRINOIDES—Dwarf Chinkapin Oak. A solid, substantial shrub with weeks of brilliant late autumn color, blazing scarlet sometimes highlighted orange, sometimes heavily overlaid crimson, its main show coming after most other shrubs have lost their leaves.

15 to 18 ins. \$1.00. 1½ to 2 ft. \$1.50.

SPIRAEA TRICHOCARPA—Korean Spirea. Comes into bloom just as *S. Vanhouttei* is finishing. Yellow autumn color.

2 to 3 ft. \$1.00

SPIRAEA VANHOUTTEI—Van Houtte Spirea. A Memorial Day favorite; also outstanding for deep-toned autumn foliage.

2 to 3 ft. 85c. 3 to 4 ft. \$1.25



SCREEN with PLANTING

Have you an unsightly view or some object which you would like to screen? If so, it is easier than you think. The above photograph shows what can be done. Not only do attractive trees and shrubs blot out unsightly objects and screen objectionable views, but focus attention on attractive plants nearby. A small tree or large shrub close at hand will shut out the view of a considerable area at a distance.

Seven to Eight Feet

CORNUS ALBA SIBIRICA—Redtwig Dogwood. A wide-spreading shrub with good floral and berried display in season but more often planted for its scarlet-stemmed winter show.

3 to 4 ft. \$1.25. Clvst. pots \$1.75

C. STOLONIFERA FLAVIRAMEA—Yellowtwig Dogwood. Bright yellow winter branches.

15 to 18 ins. 75c. 18 to 24 ins. \$1.00.

COTONEASTER FOVEOLATA—Glossy Cotoneaster. Big, husky black-fruited variety with better (scarlet and orange), and later, autumn color than *C. acutifolia*.

1½ to 2 ft. \$1.50

PRUNUS CISTENA—Purpleleaf Plum. Foliage of deep blood red shading to bronzy green, small pink flowers in May. We offer only own-root shrubs, which are better.

3-yr. shrubs in No. 1 Clvst. pots \$1.50

extra heavy, No. 3 Clvst. pots \$2.25

PRUNUS TRILOBA—Flowering Plum. Fully-double light pink flowers in the greatest profusion in early spring, just as the new leaves are unfolding. The most dependable large flowering shrub for Northern Colorado (it's missed only twice in the past ten years); far superior to Flowering Almond in quantity and quality of bloom. Its luxuriant, pest-free foliage changes to pure gold in early autumn. We offer large 3 to 4 ft. budded shrubs in the largest size Cloverset pots in full bloom for early delivery-----\$2.50

for summer planting,

smaller own-root shrubs in pots \$1 and \$1.50

Eight to Ten Feet

LONICERA TATARICA—Tatarian Honeysuckle. A rampant grower with foliage of fresh, bright green appearing very early; pink flowers, red berries.

4 to 5 ft. \$1.50

Eight to Ten Feet

LONICERA KOROLKOWI—Blueleaf Honeysuckle. A real space filler, considerably broader than tall, and its distinctly bluish foliage and appleblossom pink flowers make a picture of surpassing loveliness in June. Later in the summer showy red berries replace the flowers. This fine shrub is not common but has all the vigor and hardiness we have come to associate with the bush honeysuckle family.

heavy 4 to 5 ft. specimens \$2.25

L. KOROLKOWI ZABELI. Much darker colored flowers, nearly true red.

1½ to 2 ft. 75c. Clvst. pots \$1.25

PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS—Sweet Mockorange. Grandmother's "syringa" with showy, fragrant flowers in June but a leggy, sprawly habit that restricts its proper use to the background of large shrubberies.

heavy 5 to 6 ft. specimens \$2.50

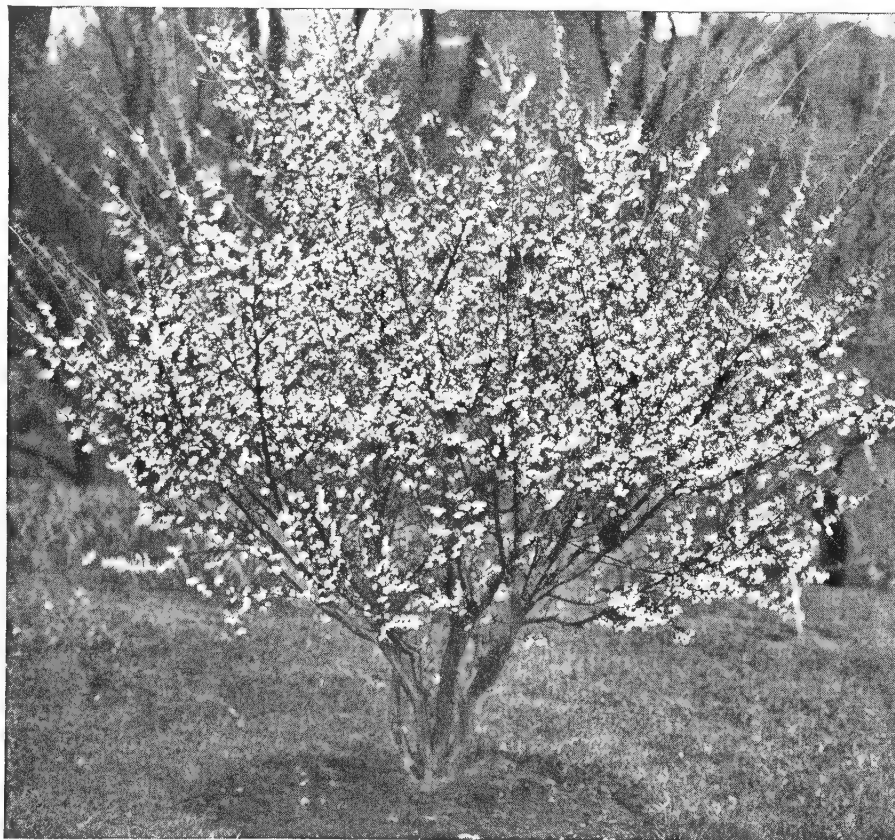
SYRINGA spp.—Lilacs start so early and sulk so after spring transplanting that we prefer fall planting. We did however, dig last November especially for spring planting two non-suckering late-blooming (which makes them frost-proof) species: *S. Josikaea*, deep violet-purple, 6 ft. specimen grade at \$3.00; and *S. Villosa*, with delicate light pink flowers, available in 2 to 3 ft. grade at \$1.25 and heavier 3 to 4 ft. at \$1.75. *S. chinensis*, better known as the Rouen Lilac and the Red Persian Lilac is available only in 2 to 3 ft. at \$1.25 and growing in pots at \$1.75.

VIBURNUM LANTANA—Wayfaringtree. Most distinguished and colorful of all viburnums, with extraordinarily fine foliage, bloom and fruit. Its crinkly, leathery leaves are held after most other shrubs are bare, throughout November, slowly changing through unusually rich, deep-toned colors. White flowers in large, flat clusters appear in May, followed by berries which gradually change from green through orange and red and finally to black. Berries are retained well into winter and winter interest is heightened by well-developed flower buds for the following summer's bloom.

3 to 4 ft. \$2.00. 4 to 5 ft. \$2.50

PRUNUS TRILOBA

—most dependable



Ten to Twelve Feet

CARAGANA ARBORESCENS—Siberian Peashrub. Pronounced upright habit with green branches and attractive light green locust-like foliage appearing very early. Bright yellow pea-shaped flowers in May. The best shrub for tall hedges.

3 to 4 ft. \$1.00. extra heavy 5 to 6 ft. specimen \$2.50

PHYSOCARPUS OPULIFOLIUS—Common Ninebark. Robust, coarse-textured shrub for screen or background. Spirea-like flower clusters are replaced by ornamental dusky red seed pods for a floral effect most of the summer.

2 to 3 ft. \$1.00. 5 to 6 ft. clumps \$2.50

TAMARIX HISPIDA—Kashgar Tamarisk. Feathery, blue-green foliage resembling cedar. Sprays of pink flowers in profusion in late summer, fine for "filler" in bouquets.

Since successful transplanting of this item requires that it be cut down to within a few inches of the ground at digging time we grade by age of shrub rather than height of top.

2-yr. 75c Extra heavy 4-yr. \$1.50

VIBURNUM OPULUS—Cranberrybush. Useful for backgrounds, naturalistic effects. Few red-berried shrubs hold their berries all winter but this one is as colorful in March as in October. Good display of white flowers in May.

4 to 5 ft. \$2.00. 5 to 6 ft. \$2.50

Ten to Twelve Feet (cont'n'd)

V. OPULUS STERILE. The well-known Snowball bush. 3 to 4 ft. \$1.50. 5 ft. specimen grade \$2.50

Twelve to Eighteen Feet

ACER GINNALA—Amur Maple. Hardy shrub of airy, delicate effect; outstanding for the transient brilliancy of its blazing scarlet and crimson autumn colors.

3 to 4 ft. \$1.50

EUONYMUS EUROPAEUS—European Euonymus. Tallest of the family, with the good autumn color of all the species and a lavish display of pink and orange fruit.

15 to 18 ins. 75c. 18 to 24 ins. \$1.00

RHUS TYPHINA—Staghorn Sumac. Outstanding for large, furry, red seed clusters in winter and superb orange and scarlet autumn color. Plant it 'way back, in the deep background.

2 to 3 ft. 75c

SALIX DISCOLOR—Pussy Willow. This is the kind with those giant-sized silvery pink "pussies," first harbinger of spring.

Extra large 6 ft. clumps \$3.00



LAWN SEEDS

New lawns can be started any time during the growing season but best results follow April or early September seeding. A well prepared seedbed is absolutely necessary—the more care before sowing the seed the better the results. If you use good seed 1 lb. to 300 square feet is plenty (1 lb. to 500 sq. ft. for Bent grass).

GOOD SEED IS IMPORTANT AND ECONOMICAL. The cost of the seed for your lawn is the smallest part of its total cost.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS is the most dependable and cosmopolitan grass; growing well in most all locations and soils. Our Blue Grass is exceptionally clean and pure; heavy, recleaned, northern-grown seed, 24-lb. grade—the finest money can buy.

½-lb. bag \$.85 1-lb. bag \$1.50
3-lb. bag \$4.35 5-lb. bag \$7.00
10-lb. bag \$13.75

CREEPING BENT makes finest of all lawns but requires special care. Astoria Creeping Bent creeps both on top and under the ground.

½-lb. bag \$1.25 1-lb. bag \$2.25
3-lb. bag \$6.50

SHADY NOOK lawn mixture especially suitable for shady places, properly proportioned and blended seeds of four shade-tolerant species in a formula adapted to this region.

½-lb. bag 95c. 1-lb. bag \$1.85
3-lb. bag \$5.25

WHITE CLOVER low growing clover that germinates quickly and gives protection to the slower-starting Blue grass. Use 1 lb. to 10 lbs. grass seed.

¼-lb. bag 85c
½-lb. bag \$1.50. 1-lb. bag \$2.50

Grass seed prices are subject to change without notice.

FERTILIZERS



Vigoro Prices

(4-12-4)

1 lb. \$.10
5 lbs. .45
10 lbs. .85
25 lbs. 1.50
50 lbs. 2.50
100 lbs. 4.00

Shipping Charges
extra

Vigoro garden formula (3-8-7) still available for those who want a higher-potash fertilizer; also Ivy (4-12-4) at same prices.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE (20-0-0)
High-nitrogen content—the most economical lawn fertilizer.

10-lb. bag \$1.00 25-lb. bag \$2.00
50-lb. bag 3.50 100-lb. bag \$6.00

TREBLE SUPERPHOSPHATE (0-43-0) Ask for free folder.

1-lb. 10c 3 lbs. 25c 25-lb. bag \$1.50

STEAMED BONEMEAL (3½-25-0) Specially prepared for florist use.
5-lb. bag 70c. 10-lb. bag \$1.25

MURIATE OF POTASH (0-0-50)
Experimental work indicates that roses well fed with potash are less subject to Blackspot and have better flower color. We suggest a trial at not more than 1 lb. per 100 sq. ft.
1-lb. 15c 5-lb. bag 55c 10-lb. bag \$1

AMMONIATED SUPERPHOSPHATE (6-30-0) for "starter solution" for transplanting disolve 1 lb. in 10 gallons of water; use ¼ pint for each plant. 2 lbs. 25c. 5 lbs. 55c

INSECTICIDES

for leaf-eating insects:

Arsenate of lead ½ lb. 20c, 1 lb. 35c
Calcium arsenate ½ lb. 15c, 1 lb. 25c
Arsenate of zinc ½ lb. 15c, 1 lb. 25c

for aphids, sucking insects:

Black Leaf 40 oz. 40c, 5 oz. \$1.05
1 lb. \$2.50

for Blackspot; Mildew; Red Spider:
Wettable Sulphur lb. 25c, 2 lbs. 45c

kill the ants, reduce aphids:

Cyanogas ----- 4-oz. spout can 30c
Garden, Pot labels, 6-in.---- 5c dozen
Garden, pot labels, 10-in.----10c dozen
Tree labels, painted, wired----15c. doz.
Weatherproof Pencils -----25c each

PEAT MOSS

Clean, pure humus. A remarkable soil conditioner, wonderful root builder in seed and transplant beds, essential in growing ferns and wild-flowers.

Bushel (in your container) ----\$1.00
Original bales, imported

Canadian ----- \$4.95

WEEDONE

The original 2-4-D weed killer. 1945 trials were encouraging; we believe it will be of real help against some of our most pernicious weeds. Ask for free folder.

6-oz. bottle \$1.00 1-qt. bottle \$3.00
1 gallon can \$10.00

ALUMINUM SULPHATE. Used to reduce soil alkalinity and give an acid reaction. Very often a cure for chlorosis. Use ¼ pound per square yard, repeating later if necessary.

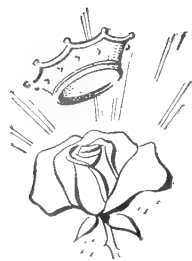
2-lb. bag 25c 5 lb. bag 50c

Garden Roses

Everyone loves roses. Their utter loveliness of form, texture, fragrance and color make them the most popular of all flowers for the garden or home.

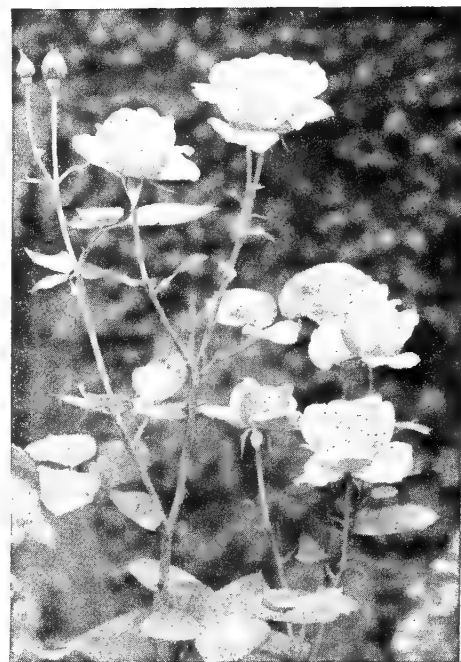
When added to these qualifications are ease of culture, and quick and ample response in blossoms, it is no wonder the rose has been called "Queen of Flowers."

Let us repeat that ease of culture. We're terribly annoyed when we read how important it is to "excavate" and prepare a rose bed according to a lot of half-baked theories that have been handed down from one writer to another when it has been so often demonstrated that the culture of roses is no more difficult than that of any other flower.



We have always contended that the basis of your success with garden roses depends on the health, vigor and productiveness of the plants you start with. You may say that this holds true with all nursery stock. Let us assure you that it is particularly true with rose plants because of many growth factors that only the experienced nurseryman understands.

The plants we sell include only the cream of the rose crop, select No. 1 grade two-year-olds budded on Gloire des Rosomanes (Ragged Robin). They are grown in a high Sierra valley in altitude and climate similar to our own northern Colorado, the finest roses that money can buy.



A WORD ABOUT PRICES

It has never been our custom to make apologies for the prices asked for our plants. Considering the size, quality and health of the plants we sell, you will actually find them less expensive in the end when you begin to reap the harvest of lovely rose blooms. It has been our experience that of all plants produced in nurseries there are none that vary so greatly in size and quality as rose plants, and for that reason it is always hard for the inexperienced buyer to understand the reason for variation in rose prices.



A modest garden of this size is within the reach of all. These pictures were taken the first blooming season after planting.

RICHARDS' PLANTED ROSES

This new and modern way of selling roses eliminates all danger of the plants not starting after being replanted in your garden, and insures the buyer of getting exactly the rose desired.

These planted roses are growing in Cloverset pots and are planted in specially prepared rose soil, heavily fertilized to insure rapid and permanent growth and bloom. They weight 12 to 14 pounds each or about 160 pounds per dozen. The acquisition of about 160 pounds of the finest rose soil with each dozen purchased entirely disposes of all questions as to the adaptability of your own garden soil to growing roses and insures success even when planted in soil unsuitable for them.

Our planted roses do not require immediate replanting. They may be kept growing in our pots until any time convenient for replanting. They will grow and bloom just as well in the containers as they do in the ground.

As RICHARDS' PLANTED ROSES are delivered to you properly planted in Cloverset pots and in full foliage and in vigorous growing condition we overcome the most serious loss to the rose buyer, viz., improper planting and improper care of dormant roses immediately after planting, which are the chief causes of failure in rose growing. By our modern method of furnishing you our plants already started and in full foliage, and later, in full bloom, we take the responsibility of the early handling of them, and furnish them to you as finished plants ready to give you entire satisfaction in your garden, and as you are invited to select each individual plant out of our display frames, we enable you to select only the most vigorous and healthy plants among hundreds of the same sort.

From a small experimental trial six years ago and continuous improvements in methods of potting and handling—and from the leaping demand for RICHARDS' PLANTED ROSES (with which we simply can't keep pace in spite of repeated doubling and redoubling of production)—we are convinced that our method of selling roses growing and blooming is the only way they should be offered.

Already Planted and Started for You

Ready for You Anytime

The greatest innovation ever offered the rose buyer, enabling us to offer our roses already growing and blooming.

For sale only at our gardens — Cannot be shipped

DIRECTIONS FOR REPLANTING POTTED ROSES

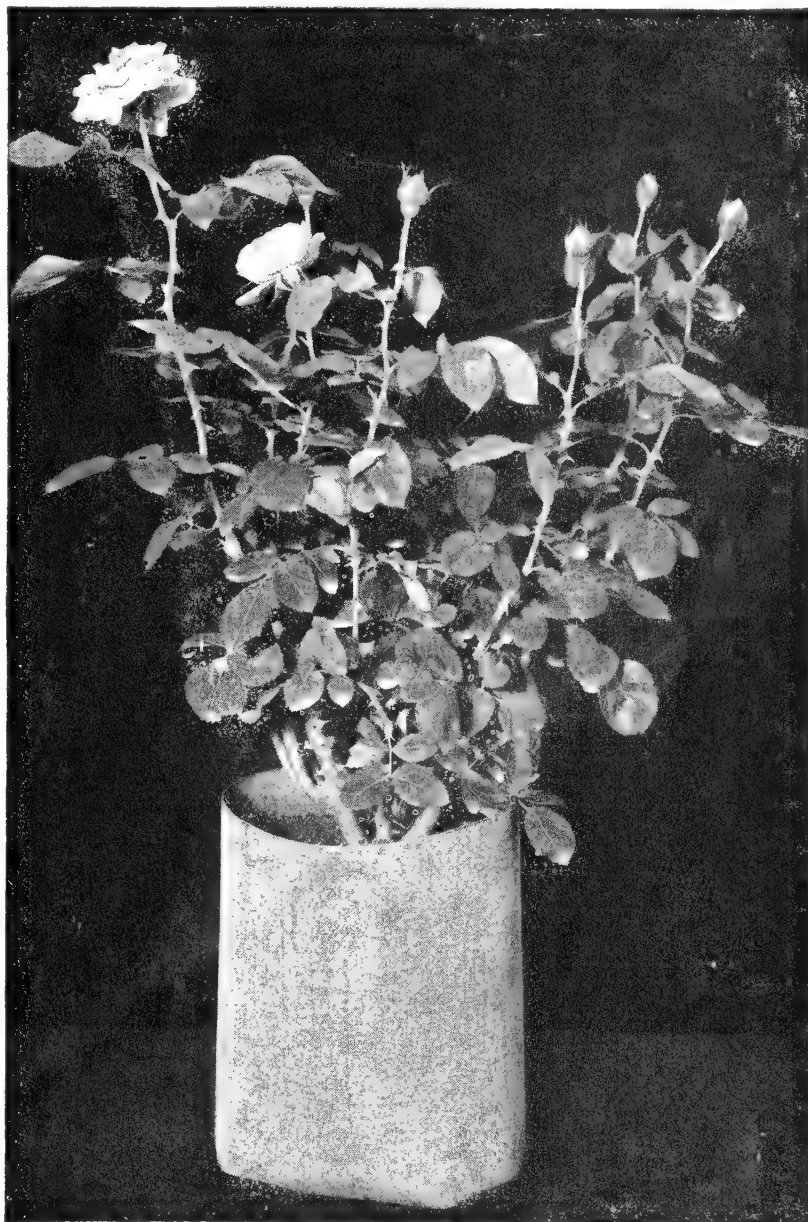
Planting these roses is very simple indeed. After the permanent bed is located and soil properly prepared; the holes about 12 inches in diameter and of proper depth are dug, the pot is removed from the rose plant by slitting the pot with your pocket knife and peeling it off the ball of soil, and the plant is set in the bed so that when the ground is finally leveled off the "bud" or union of top and root is barely covered. The plant is set without injury to the root system, consequently with no disturbance to the foliage or buds, and goes right ahead without the slightest wilting.

Always pack the soil firmly around the roots of any kind of plants. This is done to force the air spaces out of the soil around the roots. After this a generous watering to soak the soil thoroughly down to the lowest roots is all that is necessary.

CAUTION: Do not break or crumble the ball of soil

We give no guarantee with potted roses.

All plants in pots are so obviously alive and thrifty at time of purchase that they carry no guarantee and need none.



VARIETY and PRICE LIST

Hybrid Teas Hybrid Perpetuals

These are the "everblooming" bush roses
for garden and cutflowers

So many have asked us, "What are the 12 best roses?" Invariably then, after they have grown them themselves for awhile, the longer they grow roses and the more varieties they grow, the harder it is for them to answer that same question. That is our own experience, too.

The thrills of the unknown, the chance of a brilliant discovery haunt the thorny trail of new roses, making it an endless and fascinating pursuit.

There are of course hundreds of varieties available from nurseries scattered over the entire country. Many of these are totally unfit for our rigorous climate, notably Talisman and Blaze, but all such have been rigidly excluded from this list. Rose breeders are constantly introducing new varieties and we include in our list those that, after carefully weighing all available experience and information we can gather concerning them, seem to show promise.

However there are tried and true varieties that are truly outstanding for form, fragrance, continuous heavy blooming qualities and, most important, for healthy, vigorous growing habits. These are indicated by boldface type. For your first dozen roses, select from those names printed in black type.

Better yet, in June and later, come to the nursery and compare the flowers yourself on our planted roses.

Prices quoted are for growing plants in pots as shown on the preceding page. Delivery May 15th or later.

For dormant rose bushes: deduct 30c per plant.

No order for dormant plants will be taken after April 1.

No deliveries of dormant plants will be made after April 15

RED

American Beauty	\$1.95	Hadley	1.95
Ami Quinard	1.95	Gruss an Teplitz	\$1.95
Charlotte Armstrong		Margaret McGredy	1.95
plant pat. No. 455	2.25	McGredy's Scarlet	1.95
Christopher Stone	1.95	Mirandy plant pat. No. 632	3.00
Crimson Glory		Red Hoover	1.95
plant pat. No. 105	2.25	Red Radiance	1.95
E. G. Hill	1.95	Rouge Mallerin	1.95
Etoile de Hollande	1.95	Southport	1.95
Heart's Desire		Texas Centennial	
plant pat. No. 501	2.25	plant pat. No. 162	2.25

PINK

Betty Uprichard	\$1.95	Leonard Barron	\$1.95
Dainty Bess	1.95	Picture	1.95
Dame Edith Helen	1.95	Sterling	
Edith Nellie Perkins	1.95	plant patent No. 21	2.25
Editor McFarland	1.95	Radiance	1.95
		The Doctor	1.95

YELLOW

Cecil	\$1.95	Mme. Chiang Kai-shek	
Eclipse, plant pat No. 172	2.25	patent applied for	2.50
Golden Dawn	1.95	Mrs. P. S. DuPont	1.95
Joanna Hill	1.95	Soeur Therese	1.95
Lowell Thomas		Souv. de Claudius Pernet	1.95
plant pat No. 595	\$2.50		
McGredy's Yellow	1.95		

WHITE

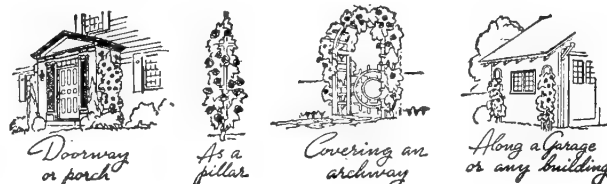
Caledonia	\$1.95	McGredy's Ivory	\$1.95
Frau Karl Druschki	1.95	Peace, plant patent No. 591	3.00
Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria	1.95		

MULTI-COLORS; PASTELS

Autumn	\$1.95	Countess Vandal	
Condesa de Sagago	1.95	plant patent No. 38	2.25
Duquesa de Penaranda	1.95	Pres. Plumecocq	1.95
Heinrich Wendland	1.95	Pres. Herbert Hoover	1.95
Mme. Joseph Perraud	\$1.95	Signora, plant pat. No. 201	2.50

CLIMBING ROSES

Climbing roses have so many uses! Even the smallest place has room for four or five.

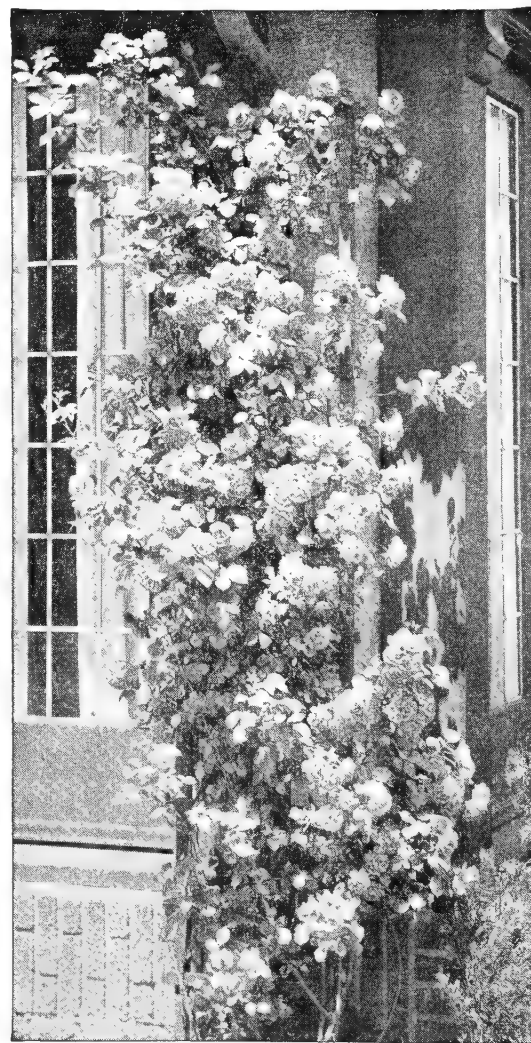


CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. Brilliant carmine flowers of especially fine form and rich perfume \$1.95

CRIMSON RAMBLER. Great long canes with large clusters of dark red roses \$1.95

NEW DAWN (plant patent No. 1). A husky grower with large, shell pink blooms. Sometimes repeats with autumn flowers \$2.25

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER. Seven- to ten-foot canes loaded with dazzling, fiery scarlet flowers of good size in clusters of five to fifteen, each cluster a perfect bouquet. Stunning on white lattice. \$1.95

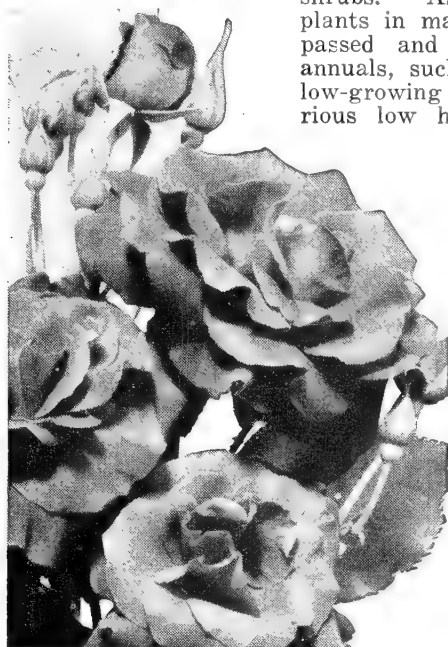


This year roses are listed only in pots. For those few buyers who still want dormant plants we will cooperate by reserving bare-root plants ordered before April 1st for delivery between April 1st and 15th at a discount of 30c per plant. We cannot accept orders for bare-root roses after April 1st.

For sale only at our gardens—Cannot be shipped.

POLYANTHA ROSES

Here we have continuous-blooming roses that are as hardy as oaks and as easy to grow as ordinary flowering shrubs. As permanent bedding plants in masses they are unsurpassed and less expensive than annuals, such as geraniums. The low-growing varieties make glorious low hedges, may be used



for edging along paths and drive-ways, to border the beds of taller-growing HTs or as a foreground planting for evergreens and shrubs. They are ideal for cemetery planting as they require practically no care and are always in bloom.

We have grouped them under two headings: those blooming with small-flowered clusters. All are good cutflowers.

LARGE-FLOWERED VARIETIES

DAGMAR SPATH. Spotless, snow white that is particularly lovely with evergreens and dark brick homes. \$1.95

DONALD PRIOR. (patent No. 377). A spectacular glowing, fiery crimson enhanced by unusually dark foliage color. \$2.25

ELSE POULSEN. Bright two-tone rose semi-double blooms and lots of them; husky, tall-growing plants. \$1.95

FLORADORA. (patent pending). New and unique vermillion-toned red; double flowers like tiny camellias. \$2.25

PASADENA TOURNAMENT (patent No. 578). All through the hottest days of August when the HTs gave up altogether and many polyanthas sulked this was never without at least half a dozen long-pointed perfectly formed buds of richest velvety deep red, slowly opening to blooms of almost HT size. The big, husky, almost thornless plants produce more flowers over a longer season than any other one rose we have ever had. \$2.50

PINOCCHIO. (patent No. 484). An exquisite pastel blending of old gold, salmon and soft clear pink with every good plant habit that could be desired. \$2.75

POULSEN'S YELLOW. Copper-shaded old-gold buds open light yellow. Color holds best in light shade. \$1.95

WORLD'S FAIR (patent No. 362). Largest and darkest crimson of all the polyanthas \$2.25

SMALL-FLOWERED VARIETIES

CAMEO. Bright orange-salmon, low grower especially good for edging. \$1.95

CECILE BRUNNER. The "Sweetheart Rose" with tiny, exquisitely formed buds and blooms of salmon-shaded shell pink, perfect for nosegays and corsages. A strong grower, too, and always in bloom. \$1.95

CHATILLON. Bright pink, semi-double blooms in enormous trusses like huge heads of phlox on nice plants of medium heights. \$1.95

ELLEN POULSEN. Compact clusters of many-petalled, double, medium rose pink flowers on dwarf, bushy plants. \$1.95

IDEAL. Garnet red, one of the finest dark polyanthas. Bushy plants of medium height are always in bloom. \$1.95

GLORIA MUNDI. Scarlet-orange that burns easily in midsummer but in the fall or in light shade one of the showiest. \$1.95

Pictures show (left) **PASADENA TOURNAMENT**, one of the best of the new large-flowered polyanthas. **CAMEO** (right) is a good example of the small flowered type. While the individual blooms are smaller and less double they come in larger clusters, sometimes over a hundred blooms per cluster.



SHRUB ROSES

AUSTRIAN COPPER. Also known as the "Denver University Rose." Long garlands of large single blooms in a flashing color combination of intense copper red inside, deep golden yellow outside. Perfectly hardy without winter protection. \$1.95

R. RUBRIFOLIA — Redleaf Rose. Purple-red foliage all summer; starry single pink blooms in June; orange-red berries all winter. . . dormant plants only: 3 to 4 ft. \$2.00. 4 to 5 ft. \$2.50.

PLANTS FOR HEDGES

Hedges are often thought of as living fences and are preferable to wooden or woven wire fences because they have the beauty and interest of living things and because a well-kept hedge is constantly increasing in beauty and value while ordinary fences are a continual source of annoyance and expense.

Never plant any kind of privet hedge. No variety of privet is dependably hardy in northern Colorado or Wyoming. No one species will fill every requirement. Reliable species are arranged here in order of their heights at maturity.

Mature height	Best variety	size sold	per 25	per 100
1½ ft.	Lavandula vera (Lavender)	8-12 ins.	\$ 6.00	\$21.00
1½ to 3 ft.	Caragana aurantiaca	18-24 ins.	6.00	
1½ to 3 ft.	Caragana aurantiaca	24-30 ins.	7.50	
1½ to 3 ft.	Polyantha roses	see variety	list above	
3 to 5 ft.	Berberis thunbergi	8-12 ins.	3.00	10.00
3 to 5 ft.	Berberis mentorensis	sold out		
3 to 5 ft.	Ribes alpinum	sold out		
4 to 6 ft.	Cotoneaster acutifolia	18-24 ins.	12.00	
4 to 6 ft.	Cotoneaster acutifolia	24-36 ins.	15.00	
6 to 12 ft.	Caragana arborescens	18-24 ins.	4.00	15.00
6 to 12 ft.	Crataegus crus-galli	8-12 ins.	3.00	10.00
6 to 12 ft.	Crataegus crus-galli	12-18 ins.	3.50	12.00
6 to 12 ft.	Juniperus, Pfitzer Upright	see page 5		
6 to 12 ft.	Juniperus scopulorum	see page 4		
to 60 ft.	Bolleana Poplar	5- 6 ft.	20.00	75.00

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

Hardy perennials are plants which remain permanently in the open ground, whose foliage dies down each autumn, coming forth with renewed vigor again in the spring. Perennials add the finishing touch to the yard and garden, bringing to them the gaiety and charm of color. While they carry over from year to year, transplanting and renewing parts of perennial borders from time to time is essential—some varieties every year, such as chrysanthemums; or every third year, such as iris. Many go five to ten years before renewal is necessary. Some, notably baby's breath and peonies, are longer-lived than many trees.

All plants offered here have been grown in our own gardens and are fully winter hardy under our conditions. They are robust, well-rooted, blooming size except as otherwise noted. Divisions will be supplied where that is the trade custom, as in the case of iris, daylilies, Shasta Daisies and other mat-forming plants. Others will be delivered in bands, pots or dug from field, each species being handled according to its needs by methods that insure your getting the strongest possible plants.

HARDY GARDEN ASTERS

DWARF HARDY ASTERS are no longer new but well-nigh indispensable to the September border. Truly dwarf, rarely exceeding 12 inches in height; ideal for edging and rock gardens. Of easiest possible culture in any soil in a sunny place.

A. NOVIBELGI HYBRIDS. NEW! Without the weedy habit of the old Michaelmas Daisies but with even more and larger flowers in artistic new colors these neat, well-behaved varieties of medium height will really give your borders a lift.

ADORABLE. 40 inches. Warm, glowing, deep rose-pink, salmon-tinted, no trace of blue. We have not yet been able to keep up with the demand for this variety—garden visitors who have seen it in bloom have literally taken it away from us—but we hope to have enough this spring so supply all you who were disappointed last fall.

2-in. bands 75c

BLUE BOUQUET. 20 inches. In blooming season a perfect sky-blue globe.

field clumps 95c. plants 35c

MT. EVEREST. Tall, well-shaped pyramids with plenty of bloom right down to the ground. Large flowers of purest, "whitest" white with small centers.

2-in. bands 75c

PINK PARTY. 18-inch plants covered with dainty light pink flowers.

2-in. bands 75c

RED CLOUD. Large red flowers on tall stems.

2-in. bands 75c

VIOLETTA. 50 inches. Darkest of all asters, a rich, deep violet-blue. Quite by accident last year we planted a row of this next to the chrysanthemum Algonquin, a stunning combination that drew a continual chorus of "ohs" and "ahs" from all who saw it.

field clumps \$1.50. plants 65c

YPRES. Medium rose pink blooms, new.

2-in. bands 75c



ASTER FRIKARTI. Large lavender-blue daisies on medium-height plants of fine branching habit. Blooms continuously from July till frost. Excellent cutflower.

2-yr. Cloverset pots \$1.00

AQUILEGIA COERULEA—Rocky Mountain Columbine. Long-spurred blue and white. The Colorado state flower.

Cloverset pots 50c

AQUILEGIA FLABELLATA NANA. A cunning little plant only 12 inches tall with beautiful foliage and small, short-spurred ivory white flowers.

2-yr. transplants 35c

Already planted and started for you . . .

BLEEDINGHEART

large plants in bud and bloom

The old-fashioned but ever-new garden favorite, one of the earliest blooming hardy plants, especially valuable for border planting and for planting in the shade.

Richards' Bleedinghearts are ready for you any time; growing in Cloverset pots in specially prepared soil, fertilized to insure rapid and permanent growth and bloom. For sale only at the nursery cannot be shipped. -----\$1.25

CARNATION CRIMSON KING

Hardy
Colorful
Everblooming
Fragrant

Here is a perennial that costs even less than a geranium; will give more color, more and better fragrance, and then live over winter to repeat for several more years.

The most prolific, largest, showiest, hardy carnation. Dazzling crimson flowers on stiff, stocky stems long enough for cutting. The blooms are richly clove scented and the plants bloom continuously from early July to late October.

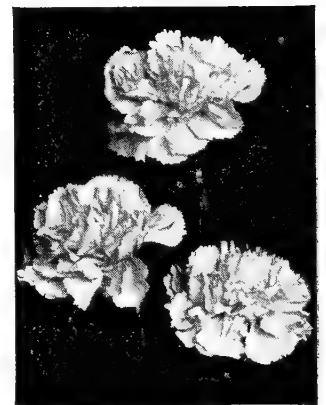
3-inch clay pots 35. 2-yr. field clumps 75c

DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS—Grass Pinks. Blue evergreen foliage conspicuous in winter; old-fashioned flowers in a good color mixture, singles and doubles. -----25c

D. PLUMARIUS NANUS. Dwarf strain of the above; neater plants, stronger flower stems. -----35c

DELPHINIUMS, all varieties. -----SOLD OUT

DIANTHUS BARBATUS, NEWPORT PINK. Old-fashioned Sweet William in modern dress, a lovely, smooth, all-over salmon pink color. -----35c



GYPSOPHILA BRISTOL FAIRY

In the garden a soft-toned, mistlike cloud; closer inspection reveals fully double florets four times as large and much whiter than ordinary Baby's breath. Bristol Fairy blooms all summer long, providing a continuous supply of the finest of floral filler.

2-yr. pots \$1.00. 1-yr. pots 75c

HEMEROCALLIS or DAYLILIES

They thrive in any soil, asking only a spot in the sun (but they will do well in light shade, too). They are absolutely hardy, they are not pestered by insects, disease among them is unknown. They are sure to bloom—ALWAYS a success.

Flowers are large size, much resembling true lilies; borne on slender, reed-like stems rising from clumps of gracefully arching grassy foliage. Each stem carries numerous buds; each variety blooms over a period of three to five weeks.

Time was when Grandmother's Lemon Lily, keeping company with bearded iris, was all she had but since the hybridists have taken them in hand they can now be had in bloom, one kind or another, from May to September. The hybrid daylilies listed below are midsummer staples and no perennial border can pretend to be complete without them.

They will grow, and even bloom, if outrageously neglected, but you will get the best flowers in a soil rich in humus with timely irrigation. The fleshy roots should be planted about 18 inches apart and two inches deep, spreading them out and firming the soil well around them. For finest bloom leave clump undisturbed for three to six years—they need not be disturbed until they begin to fail in flowering—when they can be lifted, divided and reset.

THE BEST HYBRIDS

APRICOT. 26 in. Light apricot-orange, reverse deeper. May-June 40c

BAGDAD. 42 in. Named for its rich combination of colors—clear orange throat with outer petals coppery-red over orange veins, midzone madder-brown. Large, 5-inch flowers. July -----75c

BIJOU. 38 in. Small flowers but exceptionally free-blooming. Ground color orange, overcast with rich, fulvous red; darker mid-zone. Unusually long season of bloom through July and August -----75c

HYPERION. 38 in. One of the very best, with large exquisitely fragrant, full lily-type, waxy blooms of softest canary yellow that possess a luminous quality and texture all their own. Late July, early August \$1.00

MILDRED. 38 in. Deep orange self-color, a broad-petaled, free flowering variety of fine form. July -----75c

MILWAUKEE ORANGE. 30 in. Trumpet shape, very dark orange. Late July into the first week of August--75c

MIKADO. 36 in. Dr. Stout's best-known hybrid. Each petal of mellow light orange is boldly blotched dark mahogany-red, giving it a carnival air which combines enjoyably with the yellow daylilies of the same season. Early July. A rapid propagator and very free-flowering-----75c

OPHIR. 42 in. Large trumpet shaped flowers of soft and even gold color, but some magic of reflection gives the appearance of a deeper colored throat. One of the finest July-blooming hybrids. -----50c

RAJAH. 46 in. A robust grower, large and gaily colored blooms of Brazil-red with conspicuous garnet mid-zone; throat pale orange with greenish tinge. August--\$1.00

SOUDAN. 34 in. Full lily type of perfect form with broad, overlapping, exquisitely ruffled petals. A free-flowering and fragrant bright yellow, about the same shade as in *H. flava*. Late June -----\$1.00

VESTA. 20 in. Perfectly formed deep orange blooms on compact, dwarf plants for the foreground of your daylily groupings. July, August -----50c



SUNNY WEST. 54 in. Largest, latest and finest of all the daylilies. Can be grown to over five feet tall. It makes great fountains of handsome foliage and its tremendous waxy blooms of pale, luminous yellow have long trumpet form funnels ending in flat, rolled flares which easily and often measure seven inches across. The flowers are usually fully expanded by ten in the evening and last until noon of the following day. August, September \$1.00

WAU-BUN. 28 in. Huge, broad-petaled blooms of cadmium yellow have a pattern all their own, each petal charmingly twisted or folded, which gives a dynamic swirling effect. Faint bronzy throat brushings of burnished gold make a magnificent flower aptly named *Wau-Bun* (from Winnebago Indian, signifying "early morn with its rising sun. July ----- \$1.00

OLD FAVORITE SPECIES

H. FLAVA—Lemon Daylily. Clear lemon-yellow, delightfully fragrant. With iris *Pink Opal* or *Frieda Mohr* it makes a delightful color harmony. Early -----40c

H. MIDDENDORFFI—Amur Daylily. Earliest to bloom, closely following tulips. Bright golden orange, very profuse bloomer; occasionally under high culture surprisingly blooms again in October. -----40c

H. FULVA—Tawny Daylily. Coppery orange shaded crimson. Very tall and showy, takes care of itself under the most adverse conditions. Particularly recommended to our Wyoming friends. July -----40c

H. FULVA ROSEA—Rosetawny Daylily. The very rare rosy red form -----\$3.00

H. FULVA—var. *KWANSO*. Unusual double-flowering form -----50c

IRIS

MODERN TALL BEARDED VARIETIES

There are literally thousands of different varieties of tall bearded iris and scores of new ones introduced every year. Only a few of these thousands are truly distinctive with all-round merit combining vigorous, healthy habit of growth, freedom of bloom, good size and worthwhile color.

It's part of our business to cull out needless duplication of colors and types, weak growing kinds and those that have been superseded by new improved varieties. That's why our list is short, but every variety in it is good.

Last year we couldn't begin to fill our iris orders even though we sold too many varieties down to the barest minimum. The only irises left on the place are the new plantings of 1945 and we must on that account say definitely NO IRIS FOR SPRING DELIVERY.

Best results follow late summer planting. We do our own planting in August and early September and deliver all orders at this time. Come see our iris in early June. It's so much easier to choose from the actual flowers than any printed description.

Prices quoted are for single rhizomes delivered in July or later

Blue Triumph -----	\$.40	Pink Opal -----	\$.40
Brunhilde -----	.40	Pres. Pilkington -----	.40
Buffawn -----	1.50	Prairie Sunset -----	3.00
Depute Nomblot -----	.40	Santa Barbara -----	.40
Destiny -----	.40	Sable -----	2.00
Elsa Sass -----	1.50	San Francisco -----	.50
Eleanor Roosevelt -----	.40	Sierra Blue -----	.50
Elmohr -----	4.00	Siegfried -----	.50
Frank Adams -----	.60	Snowking -----	.50
Frieda Mohr -----	.40	Red Douglas -----	1.25
Flora Zenor -----	5.00	Tiffany -----	.60
Golden Majesty -----	1.00	Wabash -----	1.00
Grace Mohr -----	1.00	Zebra -----	.40
Henri Riviere -----	.40	Zwanenburg -----	.40
Jake -----	1.50	Zua -----	.40
Jean Cayeux -----	.50		
Marquita -----	1.00	Dwarf Bearded Varieties	
Naranja -----	.40	Atroviolacea -----	.40
No-we-ta -----	.40	Coerulea -----	.40
Omaha -----	.40	Orange Queen -----	.40
Ormohr -----	1.50	Schneekuppe -----	.40
Persia -----	.40	White Autumn King -----	.40

BEARDLESS VARIETIES

Hardy varieties that are prodigious bloomers, established clumps often producing 50 or more long, tubular flowering stems rising from narrow, ornamental grass-like foliage. Blooms resemble the florists' midwinter-blooming Dutch iris and make excellent cutflowers, lasting a long time in vases in the house. Excellent for landscaping, especially around a pool.

They do best with more moisture than should be allowed the bearded iris and like some humus or very old manure in the soil, but will do well most anywhere except under extreme drouth conditions.

PERRY'S BLUE. Tall and especially free-flowering. Wide-petaled flowers of clear, soft indigo blue -----40c

EMPEROR. Rich, deep violet-purple color. Flowers are large, of good form and texture, on tall stems -----40c

ORIENTALIS. Medium height, showy deep purple color. Plant this in front of the other varieties -----40c

SHELFORD GIANT. Extra tall and stately garden plant with huge, broad-petaled ivory white blooms. Standards tinted cream, falls broadly blotched brightest gold; the whole flower appears highlighted from within by a rich golden glow. Largest, most beautiful of the new spuria hybrids ----- \$1.00

SNOW QUEEN. Flowers large (for an orientalis variety) and well formed; snowy white -----50c

HELIANTHUS—Perennial Sunflower. Long-lived free-flowering, midsummer blooming golden daisy thriving under the most adverse conditions. Especially recommended for exposed Wyoming gardens -----35c

HOSTA, PLAINLILY

Large, luxuriant clumps of broad shining leaves grow from compact crowns that send up graceful spikes of nodding tubular lily-like flowers in midsummer. Especially valuable for shady places—the best answer to that common question, "What summer flowers can I have in the shade?" Hardy, pest-free, easily grown in ordinary soil.

H. COERULEA. Of neat and charming habit with cool lavender-blue flowers in July and August -----50c

H. PLANTAGINEA. Robust grower with large, snow white lily shaped blooms in August and September -----75c

H. DECORATA. Blunt, dark green leaves with white edging, ornamental even before the plump blue flowers appear ----- \$1.00

H. SIEBOLDIANA. Large, broad blue-green leave; pale lavender blooms in July. The flowers aren't very showy but the robust plant is extremely ornamental the entire season ----- \$1.00

While the hostas grow and bloom in most any soil they get really luxuriant in sheltered positions where the soil is light and filled with humus. They like old, well-rotted manure and leafmold in almost any quantities and appreciate extra moisture. Growing in our new shade house are 8 species in addition to those described above—the most complete collection in the entire West, but in quantities too limited to offer for sale until this fall. We invite you to come and see them and place your orders for September delivery.

HARDY LILIES

Bare-root lily bulbs are seldom successful from spring planting. All lilies are very scarce and prices will be higher by fall, but for paid-in-full advance orders this spring the prices of 1945 will prevail. List on request.

A few species are available in pots for spring and summer planting.



L. SPECIOSUM RUBRUM. Here is a real treat! First offering since the war of this exotic pink beauty. Jumbo 8-10-in. bulbs were potted last November, ready now as growing plants that can be replanted in your garden with perfect safety ----- Clvst. pots \$2.50

L. Scottiae -----	\$1.75	L. Regale -----	\$1.00
L. Maxwell -----	1.75	L. Umbellatum -----	1.00

LAVANDULA VERA—Old English Sweet Lavender. Old fashioned, delightfully fragrant, shrubby perennial which has been grown and loved for centuries for drying for sachets, nosegays and potpourri. Lavender-colored spikes of small flowers come in July and August and the narrow, silvery foliage is evergreen here, making it especially valuable for low, permanent borders. Does best in hot locations and poor dry soil ----select 3-yr. plants 40c smaller 2-yr. plants for hedge:

10 for \$3.00, 25 for \$6.00, 100 for \$21.00

MERTENSIA VIRGINICA—Virginia Bluebells. One of spring's earliest flowering plants. Starts with a rush, quickly growing into 1½-2 ft. bushes. Sky blue buds open to bright rosy pink flowers, a charming color combination on every flowering branch. Grows best in shady places.

No. 0 Cloverset pots \$1.00

PEONIES never make satisfactory growth from spring planting. We will accept paid-in-full advance orders for October delivery at 1945 prices. List on request.

PHLOX PANICULATA—midsummer-blooming Phlox.

Practically sold out—we haven't even enough for propagation—nor do we know where to get more. While they last, we offer 2-yr. clumps of **Leo Schlageter** and **Snowcap** at -----85c

PHLOX SUBULATA—Creeping, Spring-flowering Phlox. —all varieties **SOLD OUT**.

PHYSOSTEGIA VIRGINICA—var. **Vivid**. New dwarf variety only 1½-2 ft. tall. A great improvement over the type; flowers are deeper pink, larger, in compact clusters blooming three weeks later, well into September. Excellent cutflower and lasts unusually well when cut -----35c

PLATYCODON—Chinese Bellflower. Long lived plants for the sunny border. Cool dusky blue, or white, balloon-shaped buds open to bell-shaped flowers in July and August. -----35c

PRIMULA POLYANTHUS—Primrose, **Harrold's Giant Hybrids**. Surest sign of spring are these floral treasures. From broad rosettes of thick, rough foliage come numerous 8-inch stems topped with clusters of bold flowers in all shades of yellow, cream, orange, buff, mauve, pink, bronze and dark rose. They do best in soils high in humus and in moist, shady places.

Twice-transplanted, 2-yr. plants 75c

ORIENTAL POPPIES

Must be planted in August to October, their only dormant season.

MRS. PERRY. Bright salmon pink with small blotches.-----75c

BEAUTY OF LIVERMORE. Early blood red, tall and hard-some -----75c

(other varieties sold out)

PYRETHRUMS

LILLIE MORGAN. One of the finest double painted daisies yet, completely doubled, showing not a single stamen or disk-flower. Color of the Radiance rose when it first opens, gradually fading to white as it ages. Extra free-flowering, strong, healthy grower averaging 18 to 24 inches, perfectly hardy. Often in full bloom by Memorial Day and if blooms are cut when faded it repeats occasionally throughout the summer.

2-yr. clumps \$1.00

BUCKEYE. Rare, fully double, non-fading, dark rose red with every good characteristic of the above variety -----2-yr. clumps \$1.00

Double pyrethrums make no seed and vegetative propagation is slow. Coupled with the labor shortage of the past few years this factor has contributed to making them nearly the scarcest of all perennials. We doubt if there are half a dozen nurseries in the entire United States listing Double Pyrethrums and reserve the right to discontinue sales of this item at any time.

SHASTA DAISIES



SHASTA DAISY—Giant Single. The world-famous Diener strain with enormous broad petaled blooms up to five inches diameter on strong, wiry stems. See cultural notes, page 27. Our stock is too low to permit selling clumps this year. Spring delivery, strong divisions only 40c

SHASTA DAISY—Semi-double. Flowers with several rows of fringed and laciniated petals. Spring delivery, strong divisions only -----40c

SEDUM SPECTABILE, var. **BRILLIANT**. An erect plant, to 30 inches, with broad, glaucous leaves ornamental in themselves. Blooms in September in flat clusters of bright rosy pink, much more colorful than they type. A robust grower in the poorest, hottest soil and stands the most outrageous neglect, yet is never weedy. 2-yr clumps 40c

SEDUMS, creeping varieties, and **SEMPERVIVUMS**

Several varieties of these low-growing rock garden succulents are priced at, per clump -----35c to 75c

KNIPHOFIA (TRITOMA), Torchlily, Redhotpoker. Exotic perennials of stately growth with long, narrow, grassy foliage and large spikes of flaming orange-scarlet tubular blooms from late August to October. A real garden highlight. Needs protection, any kind of mulch or cover that will keep tops dry and roots only moderately moist, over winter. Dormant roots for spring planting, 35c.

In pots for planting any time, 85c

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

ARREATHERUM BULBOSUM VARIEGATUM. Dwarf variegated ribbon grass from bulbous rootstocks. Very neat, compact striped grass only 8 inches tall. "Stays put," never gets weedy, spreads very slowly.

large clumps 35c

FESTUGA GLAUCA—"Bluebeard Grass." Very dwarf silvery blue grass for rock gardens, edging. Color is brightest in poor, dry soil -----35c

CHIVES. Ornamental herbs with pretty pink flowers, particularly esteemed for culinary purposes.

Large clumps that may be divided into many plants, 35c

WILDFLOWERS and FERNS

Recommended for experienced gardeners. Soil conditioning, using plenty of peat moss, leafmold and very old manure, is essential before planting. For spring and summer delivery we dig 2-year clumps with large clumps of soil from our shade house; a few are in 4-inch pots.

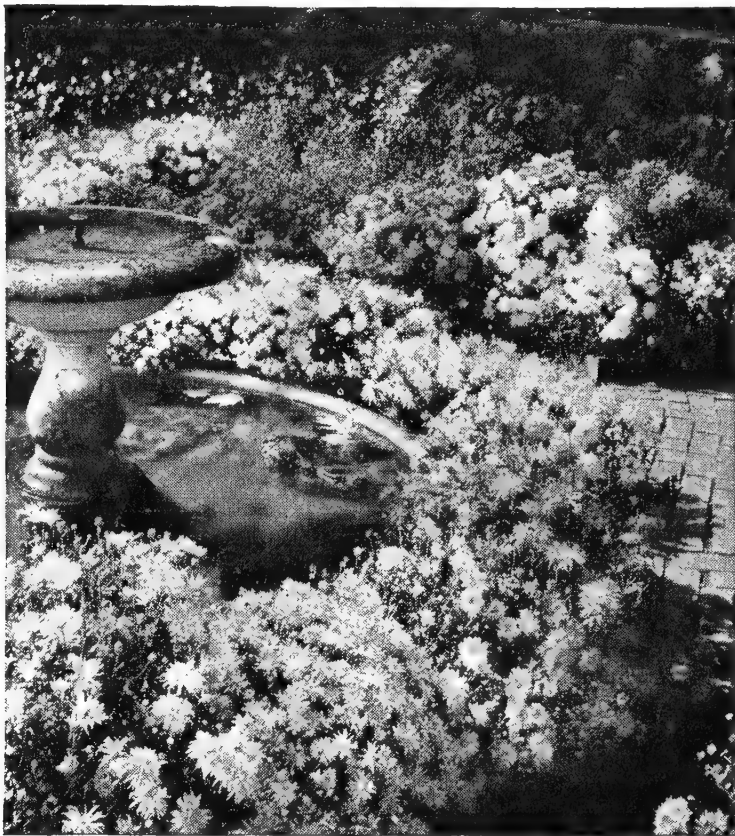
Lady fern -----75c Cinnamon fern -----75c

Maidenhair fern -----75c Ostrich fern -----75c

Aquilegia saximontana 50c. Arisaema triphyllum 50c. Cypripediums: acaule, pubescens, reginae 75c. Dodecatheon meadia 75c. Dicentra cucullaria 50c. Mertensia virginica (Clvst pots) \$1.00. Trillium grandiflorum 75c. Viola pedata 50c.

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Your garden will be more colorful in September and October than in June if you have plenty of the modern 'mums.



Photograph Courtesy Better Homes & Gardens.

Richards' modern 'mums are really hardy. They spend the winter in the open field, with no protection whatever, and take the weather as it comes—or out they go.

They are of compact habit, especially adapted to garden decoration as shown in the photograph to the left. Even those listed as "tall cutflower" rarely grow over three feet tall—staking is seldom needed.

No flower is easier to grow. Exhibition-quality flowers are secured with less effort than with any other flowers. We give you complete cultural directions, including an understandable outline of disbudding for giant standards, with every order.

Modern 'mums last for weeks in the garden and many days when cut. These inevitable September frosts—even hard ones down in the low 20's—do not harm them for garden display. Following these, in October's Indian Summer a few dozen plants will yield armloads of the finest cutflowers.

Richards' Tried and Proven Hardy Chrysanthemums, listed on the following page, have been chosen only after several years' critical appraisal so that you are assured of having none but the best.

NEW! Early-Flowering Giant English Chrysanthemums.

Here is something really new and different! These varieties originally came from England to western Canada and then to the United States. As late as 1942 there were still very few outside the state of Washington. So far as we know they were first bloomed in northern Colorado in 1943. They are so new we have not had time to check all of them for descriptions, blooming dates, etc., but we feel that some at least are destined to become the most important flowers of autumn.

They are particularly noteworthy for gigantic size and artistic color blends not found in our garden 'mums. Some are best adapted to disbudding and when grown one bloom per stem they can hold their own with many florists' "football 'mums." To you gardeners of an experimental nature the offer endless exciting possibilities in their response to more or less elaborate shelter, shading, staking, feeding, etc.

They are scandalously misnamed and mixed up in many nurseries. By diligent checking and rechecking of the flowers themselves in several gardens and with original importers' descriptions we have eliminated duplicates and believe the varieties offered below are 100% true to name. We believe you will enjoy every one and especially recommend those in black type.

Price reduced! Any variety, any quantities; 75c each.

ALABASTER. Huge, fully-double slightly incurved snow white. Disbud.

ANTELOPE. Giant incurved exhibition flower of salmon-amber.

BETTY FERGUSON. Rosy terra cotta with bronze reverse; large, solid incurving blooms.

CHALLENGER. Big, bright bronzy red; good in sprays or disbudded.

BRONZE FREDA. Medium size slightly quilled flower of indescribably lovely bronzy salmon.

CONQUEROR. Tall, stout-stemmed plants; gigantic flowers of deepest fiery crimson. Disbud.

COPELIA. Bright, non-fading Indian red.

GOLDEN EMPEROR. Large, semi-incurved golden yellow.

GOLDMINE. Deep old-gold; a narrow-petaled large pompon of unusually fine form.

GOLD STANDARD. The deepest possible yellow; tremendous broad-petaled flowers up to 7 inches diameter. A "new standard in 'mums." Disbud.

ELITE. Beautiful pastel blend of cerise pink and yellow.

MAYLAND BRONZE. Large, solid blooms of soft golden bronze, heavy and full-centered.

LEDA. Large heliotrope pink. Slightly recurved flowers in perfect form on really good sprays; well received on the wholesale flower market last October.

MARY SUTHERLAND. Striking color contrast of wine-purple with silver reverse; very incurved.

MRS. PATTIE. Extra early, broad-petaled, incurved terra-cotta red.

MRS. JOHN PHILIP. Petals both long and broad, forming full-incurved flowers of deep lavender-purple.

MRS. SMEARDON. Unique combination of old rose and bronze; giant incurved flowers in tight sprays. Disbud.

ORANGE GLOW. Soft golden-bronze self of perfect form.

PINK FREDA. Bright silvery mauve-pink; good size, perfect spray type.

RED INVADER. Crimson-chestnut, gold reverse.

REVELLER. Cleanest, brightest, chestnut red; medium size just right for floral work.

SALMON FREDA. Salmon, pink or bronze—the Fredas are among the best.

SYBIL. Luscious, melting blend of light lavender-pink and ivory.

TRIXIE. Very large apricot pink with long, spiky, rolled petals.

Tested and Proven

EARLY-FLOWERING HARDY GARDEN CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Your best, most economical "buy" in chrysanthemums is our field clumps which we offer while available at the same prices as last Fall. Our chrysanthemum plants are delivered in 2-inch Vita-Bands, with twice as much soil as in the old-style 2-inch clay pot—and a correspondingly larger root system—husky, outdoor-grown, transplanted plants in nutrient-treated bands literally crammed with roots to insure a quick start in your garden. All plants will bloom the first year.

TO OUR WYOMING FRIENDS: Varieties marked * are extra-early, super-hardy varieties that most years will bloom before frost in elevations up to 7,000 feet.

Chrysanthemum plants are ready about May 25th.

*AMELIA, PINK CUSHION (also sold as Azaleamum, Blaze-O-Mum, Million Mum, etc.). Low grower, only 12 to 15 inches tall but two or three times as broad, the mound-shaped plants are smothered under literally hundreds of medium size double blooms in a delightful cameo pink color. 40c

*BRONZE CUSHION. Newly opened flowers are deep reddish salmon fading while they age through apricot and yellow to near-white, each plant carrying an artistic combination of the several blending colors at the same time 40c

GOLDEN CUSHION. Very deep yellow with a touch of red-orange in the center of each flower 40c

RED CUSHION. NEW! After many disappointments we finally have a real red cushion—dark, glistening rose red on true cushion-type plants. Blooms a week later than the other cushions \$1.00

*SONJA. Aster-purple cushion flowers on plants slightly taller than the type 40c

*YELLOW CUSHION. Warm, glowing lemon-yellow flowers of characteristic cushion size and habit 40c

*WHITE CUSHION. First flowers are snow white but as they age and the season advances they will show dark rose shadings 40c

*ALGONQUIN. Best-known USDA introduction. A fine semi-double variety with medium size blooms of purest gold on long stems 40c

*ANN MILLER. Slightly taller and with larger flowers than the cushions, one of the very earliest bloomers, rich russet-red 40c

*AURORA. NEW! A fine bronzy red self color, full-double flowers of nice size. Bushy plant habit makes this variety good both for the garden and for cutting 75c

*AVALANCHE. The best white, combining giant size (only slightly smaller than Alabaster) with good strong stems, nearly perfect habit and earliest blooming season. Wide-petaled, fully-double flowers are snow white, brilliantly highlighted light yellow in their centers 65c

*CHIPPEWA. Large, fully-double, incurved aster-purple. Blooms very early on long, strong stems perfect for cutting 65c

*CRIMSON GLORY. Richest dark crimson lightly overlaid deep bronze. A cutflower staple, with perfect sprays on stout, upright stems 40c

*DAHLIA, or CACTUS. Different and delightfully informal habit with small leaves and wiry, spreading branches. Flowers shaped like cactus dahlias, claret-red, very early 40c

*EARLY BRONZE. Small quilled-petaled pompon of smooth and even golden-bronze 40c

*EDGAR A. GUEST. Dark blood red to dark bronzy crimson fading to warm lighter bronze as the flowers age. 40c

ELKTON. Upright grower, fully double pompon distinctive for great number of tightly-arranged very narrow petals; a beautiful blush pink tinted lavender and highlighted with soft primrose 40c

*EUGENE A. WANDER. Without a doubt the finest and largest early bright yellow with broad-petaled, fully-double flowers of tremendous size and intensity of color equalled by few others. Late in the season, following cold nights, it bronzes somewhat and the harmonious blending of colors only enhances its beauty. It begins to bloom with the earliest 65c

GLACIER. NEW! New type—the large, fully-double, aster-like blooms, heretofore available only on long-stemmed plants, come profusely of compact plants rarely as tall as 18 inches. Purest snow white, no yellow center as in the other whites \$1.00

HARVEST MOON. NEW! Tightly quilled pompons of deep gold and burnt orange on low-growing plants, a variety that fairly breathes autumn and chrysanthemums \$1.00

HESIA. Single. Delicate rose pink with a white halo around the small yellow disc 40c

JEAN TREADWAY. Light rose pink shading darker at center 40c

JUDITH ANDERSON. Deep yellow small button flowers, bushy plant 40c

LAVENDER LADY. Silvery lavender self, a surpassingly lovely color 40c

LAVENDER LASSIE. NEW! The matchless silver-lavender color of Lavender Lady in beautifully quilled pompons. A heavy bloomer, and early, on wide-spread low growing plants 75c

MAROON AND GOLD. NEW! Huge, full-double flowers of bright mahogany, shaded maroon with golden reverse are abundantly produced on sturdy, spreading plants. This 'mum is a happy combination of cutflower size on a good, low growing garden plant \$1.00

MEADOW GOLD. NEW! Giant, full-double primrose yellow flowers on cushion plants. Very early \$1.00

MRS. PIERRE S. DUPONT. Large-flowered aster type in lovely pastel blend of fawn and rosy salmon 40c

ORANGE WONDER. Single. Bright bronze self resembling nothing so much as a florists' gerbera 40c

*POHATCONG. Another famous USOR 'mum, color a distinctive frosty pink. Vigorous, hardy, especially free-flowering, fine either in the garden or for cutting 40c

*PYGMY PINK. Dwarfest and earliest of all. Even cutting-grown plants bloom in July. Button flowers on 9-inch plants 40c

ROZIKA. One of the best cutflowers, a luscious blend of pink and cream reminding one of the Pres. Hoover rose. 40c

R. MARION HATTON. Large pompon, primrose yellow. 40c

*SEPTEMBER BRONZE. Best of the "cushion pompons." The small, globular deep bronze pompons are informally arranged on wide-spreading plants. There are plenty of them and they come early in the season 40c

SEPTEMBER DAWN. Dark rose pink, wide petals slightly quilled 40c

SUNNY BOY, or EARLY YELLOW. Yellow counterpart of Early Bronze 40c

TASIVA. Fluffy, aster type flower on low plants 40c

TETON. Single. Daisy-type blooms showing pink as they age 40c

THE MOOR. No other 'mum has the richness and depth of color of this rose-tinted port-wine red beauty. The full-centered, slightly reflexed blooms are dramatically arranged on tall stems for a perfect cutting variety 75c

GOLDEN SPOON. Deep golden yellow, in cool weather with red-orange centers. Petals are tubular near the center of the flower and flatten out at the ends, each petal resembling a miniature spoon 45c

JASPER SPOON. Petals light yellow towards the center of the flower, "spoons" of brick red, and unusual autumn two-tone combination 45c

ORCHID SPOON. Delicate lavender-pink self color. Earliest and freest blooming variety, especially good for cutting. We always sell out of this one first 45c

A Great New Idea . . .

One-Tree Apple Orchard

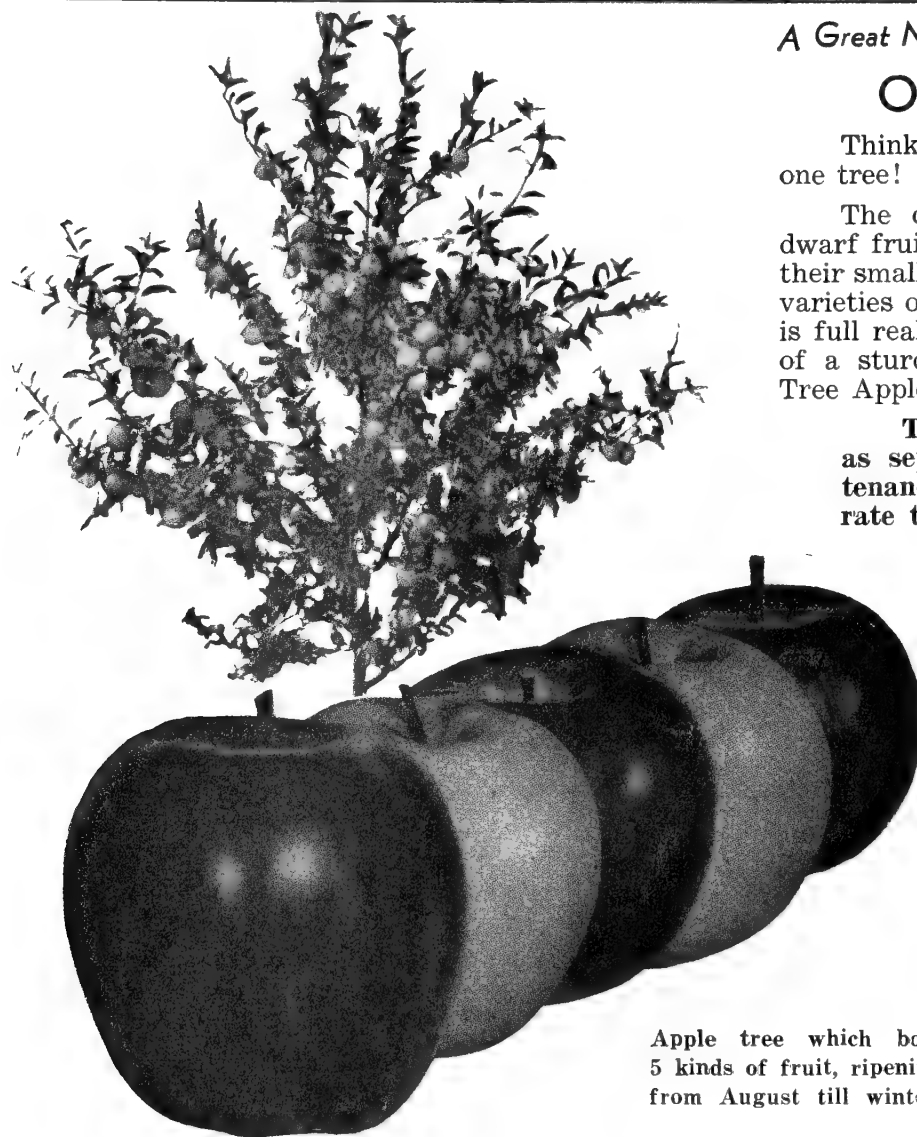
Think of it! Up to six varieties of apples on one tree!

The one advantage of the much-publicized dwarf fruit trees as offered by eastern nurseries is their small size, which permits the planting of more varieties of fruit in a small space. This advantage is full realized, together with the known reliability of a sturdy, hardy root and frame, in our One-Tree Apple Orchard.

They cost no more than if purchased as separate trees and the cost of maintenance is but a fraction of that of separate trees.

This is no horticultural novelty but decidedly practical. The one tree requires only the space, irrigation, spraying, etc., of one tree but the yield includes up to six varieties of fine quality apples—summer, fall and winter varieties.

A word of warning: Rootstocks used by eastern nurseries in growing multiple-variety fruit trees are good enough for their milder climates but when those trees are shipped out here and planted they invariably end up as dismal failures. Be sure to specify "home-grown."



Apple tree which bore
5 kinds of fruit, ripening
from August till winter.

Red Delicious	Red June
McIntosh	Jonathan
Jeffris	Haralson
Yellow Delicious	

Our One-Tree Apple Orchards are grown right here in Larimer county by methods and on rootstocks proven best by three generations of planters. It goes without saying of course, that varieties used are those best adapted to northern Colorado. There are seven in all as listed above.

We cannot assure you of supplying any certain combination of varieties although there will undoubtedly be one or more of your favorites on a certain tree.

The trees we offer are big 5-year-olds, 6 to 8 feet tall and should begin to bear next summer.

4-variety apple
\$4.25

5-variety apple
\$5.25

6-variety apple
\$6.50

STANDARD APPLES

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Summer variety; large, pale yellow fruit. Fine for cooking, bears young and heavily -----2-yr. pots \$1.75

WHITNEY CRAB. The largest crab, might better be listed as a small to medium apple; late summer. Good cooker though more people enjoy its sweet, crisp flesh for eating out of hand.

11/16-inch cal., 5 ft. and up \$1.85

WEALTHY. The old reliable red-striped tender, juicy, slightly sub-acid fruit -----2 to 3 ft. whips 75c
1-yr. pots \$1.25. 2-yr. pots \$1.75

CORTLAND. A fine red apple of McIntosh parentage, slightly later season and generally considered better
2-yr. pots \$1.75

HARALSON. A new Minnesota variety that is rapidly approaching the top rank of winter apples. Trees are vigorous, hardy, come into bearing at an early age. Fruit is large with good red color and of excellent quality.
2-yr. pots \$1.75

JONATHAN. Bright red general-purpose apple of finest quality, especially esteemed for baking --2-yr. pots \$1.75

FAMEUSE (SNOW). Early winter. We wish the tree had better growing habits but when it does bear you get fruit of crisp, snowy-white flesh and most delectable flavor.
2-yr. pots \$1.75

MCINTOSH. Late fall and early winter red apple of better than average hardiness and dependability.

2-yr. pots. \$1.75

DOUBLE-RED DELICIOUS. Early-coloring variety of this best known, most-often-asked-for apple.

2-yr. pots. \$1.75

HARDI-GRAFT—Double-Red Delicious. Double-worked Delicious, the trunk of an especially vigorous and hardy crab. This means no sun-scald, black heart or other winter injury; earliest bearing, larger fruit, sure success in growing Delicious. We have a very limited number of 5-year, transplanted, 5 to 6 ft. trees, hail marked (but they successfully withstood a storm that killed ordinary trees—the frame is there for a profitable tree) priced at -----\$3.95

YELLOW DELICIOUS. Bright golden yellow, sweetly acid flavor. Always commands premium market prices.
2-yr. pots. \$1.75

CRAB APPLES

DOLGO. Great crops of fruit so abundant and so brilliant in color as to make a wonderful display on the tree. The fruit makes up into jelly of the finest flavor and beautiful red color.

6 to 7 ft. \$3.50 5 to 6 ft. \$2.50. 4 to 5 ft. \$1.75

FLORENCE. Hardy, medium size tree with small yellow-and-red crabs for jellies and preserving.

2 to 3 ft. whips 75c. 1-yr. pots \$1.75

RED SIBERIAN. Hardest of all. Enormous crops of small red apples prized for jelly-making. 4 to 5 ft. \$1.25

PLUMS

DROPMORE. Canadian introduction. Purple-red fruit is solid and meaty, sweet to eat and excellent for preserving 2-yr. pots \$1.75

GOLDEN WEST. Colorado origination. Medium size sweet golden yellow, overlaid orange. Late-blooming habit makes it more apt to escape spring frosts 2-yr. pots \$1.75

GOLDEN ROD. Medium to large fruit of all-over yellow color and good flavor 2-yr. pots \$1.75

GREEN GAGE. Medium size, juicy, light green, free-stone; one of the sweetest eating varieties. 1-yr. pots \$1.25. 2-yr. pots \$1.75

ITALIAN PRUNE. Large oval deep purple with bright yellow flesh, a good looking and good eating plum. 1-yr. pots \$1.25. 2-yr. pots \$1.75

KAHINTA. Hansen hybrid, generally considered second only to Waneta for large size, good red color, and fine flavor. 1-yr. pots \$1.25. 2-yr. pots \$1.75

MOORE'S ARCTIC. Purplish-black with blue bloom, flesh greenish-yellow. One of the hardest of European types 2-yr. pots \$1.75

LOMBARD. Medium large dark red violet red color. Mild, yellow, juicy flesh. 9/16-11/16 inch cal. \$2.25

STANLEY. Best of the prune type. Large, firm, dark blue, fine grained, tender fruit of the finest quality on trees harder than any other prune variety. 7/16-9/16 inch cal. \$1.95

SUPERIOR. Minnesota origination. Large red fruit, yellow flesh; vigorous and productive trees. 2-yr. pots \$1.75

UNDERWOOD. Good sized attractive red fruit with juicy flesh of fine flavor, small pit. 2-yr. pots \$1.75

WANETA. Best Hansen hybrid; combines hardiness, immense size, delicious quality, sprightly red color and early bearing 1-yr. pots \$1.25

CHERRIES

EARLY RICHMOND. Earliest, eagerly anticipated for that first fresh cherry pie of the season. 1-yr. pots \$2.50

MONTMORENCY. The leading commercial variety, considerably sweeter than Early Richmond. 5/16 to 7/16 inch caliper \$1.75

1-yr. pots \$2.25. 2-yr. pots \$2.75

OSTHIEME. Ripens a few days after Montmorency; nearly black, juicy and sweetest of all. Not a commercial variety but the finest quality for home use. 1-yr. pots \$2.50

ENGLISH MORELLO. Latest variety, big, black, and near-sweet. Always commands premium prices on the market. 5/16 to 7/16 inch caliper \$1.95

1-yr. pots \$2.50

PEACHES, PEARS, SWEET CHERRIES, APRICOTS. NOT AVAILABLE.

STRAWBERRIES

GEM. Definitely the best everbearer; will outbear any other variety under the same growing conditions. Begin to pick fruit in 100 days after planting! Large size, delicious flavor, best variety for freezing.

25 for \$1.75 50 for \$3.25 100 for \$6.00

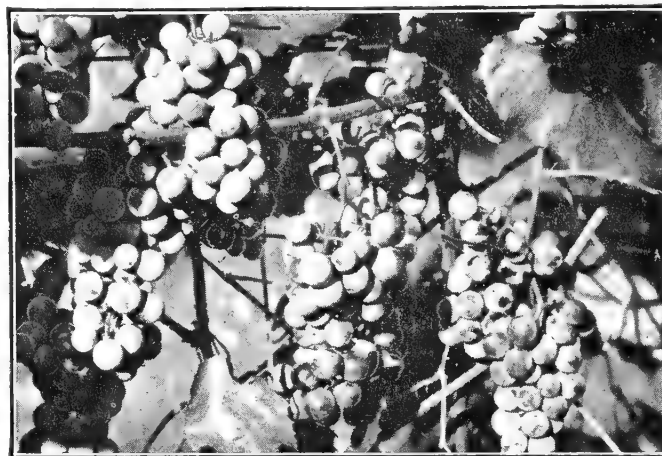


No one can possibly "guarantee" any living organism to keep on living. Berry plants are most perishable of all horticultural merchandise and therefore we give **no warranty whatever** on berry and small fruit plants. If you are not satisfied with your plants on receipt they should be returned **immediately** for refund which will be cheerfully given.

GRAPES

BETA. Absolutely hardy variety, regular bearer, good yields of purple grapes a little tart for eating out of hand but unexcelled for juice, jelly and other culinary uses. No winter protection necessary. There has never been enough of this fruit to supply the local demand at good prices and somebody is missing a good thing by not having a good-sized vineyard. Beta comes into full bearing the third year at minimum cost. heavy 2-yr. vines 55c

good 1-yr. vines 40c, 10 for \$3.50, 100 for \$30.00



CAGO. Early-ripening, heavy-yielding, sweet red grape. 2-yr. No. 1 vines 75c

FREDONIA. New, early blue grape ripening two weeks ahead of Concord, best of this type. 2-yr. No. 1 vines. 75c

PORTLAND. New! Early white grape of the Niagara type. Better grower, bunches and berries larger than Niagara, matures earlier. 2-yr. No. 1 vines 75c

BOYSENBERRIES

THORNLESS BOYSENBERRIES combine the delicious flavors of raspberry, blackberry and loganberry in one enormous, almost seedless fruit. A fine quality dessert fruit that should be tried in every home fruit garden.

each 30c. 4 for \$1.00. 12 for \$2.75

RASPBERRIES

INDIAN SUMMER. Bears a full crop in July and another smaller crop from late September to frost. Extra large, conical, mild flavor berries best adapted to the home garden.

6 for \$1.50 12 for \$2.50 25 for \$4.75 50 for \$9.00
bearing age, 2-yr. heavy branched canes 6 for \$2.50
12 for \$4.75

NEWBURGH. New, mosaic-resistant variety with large, bright red, firm berries of finest flavor. Will be the leading commercial berry in this region as soon as plants are available. 6 for \$1.50. 12 for \$2.50.

MORRISON. Giant new blackcap that seems well on the way to displace the old Cumberland. 6 for \$1.50 12 for \$2.50 25 for \$4.75 50 for \$9.00

CURRANTS, PERFECTION. Yum-m-m! Is there a more delicious spread than currant jelly? Perfection has been for years a standard variety. nice 1-yr. plants 30c

CURRANTS, RED LAKE. Finest of all red currants—large berries in long, well-filled clusters; heavy yields; sturdy, hardy plants. 2-yr. No. 1 plants 55c
4-yr. extra heavy bearing-age plants 95c. Clvst. pots \$1.25

CHIVES, large clumps 35c.

HORSERADISH crowns 20c.

RHUBARB roots 30c.

ASPARAGUS, MARY WASHINGTON. Standard variety for home or market.

2-yr. No. 1 plants, 12, \$1.00. 25, \$1.75. 50, \$3.00. 100, \$5.25
1-yr. No. 1 plants, 12, 75c. 25, \$1.25. 50, \$2.25. 100, \$4.00

Hardy Ornamental Vines

Gardeners have always planted vines but hardly ever have they realized the fullest possibilities of this most useful group of plants. Practically every species is capable of serving dual or triple functions which makes them especially valuable in gardens where space is at a premium. Where there isn't room for a tree or shrubs it is always possible to choose vines that will serve the purpose—often with a better display of foliage, flowers or fruit.

Where we do the planting of vines there is an additional charge of 30% of invoice. Minimum planting charge: \$1.00.



EUONYMUS FORTUNEL, Wintercreeper *Euonymus*. Slow-growing evergreen of clinging type. Hardier and adapted to more places than English Ivy. It takes time for this vine to achieve a respectable size but when it does it's a thing of marvelous beauty with neat, year-round green foliage and orange berries in fall and winter.
2-yr. plants \$1.00. in Clvst. pots \$1.50

HEDERA HELIX, English Ivy. No vine is richer in texture or of more enduring beauty than the English Ivy but in this climate we must limit its planting to sheltered, shady places.
2-yr. plants \$1.00

LONICERA HECKROTTI Goldflame Honeysuckle. We can nearly always find a flower cluster or two on this fine ever-blooming honeysuckle in late November—most colorful combination of coral red and old gold.
2-yr. plants \$1.25. in Clvst. pots \$1.75

LONICERA TELLMANNIANA, Gold Giant Honeysuckle. Huge, tubular blooms of pure gold, so much finer than the old, tender Hall's honeysuckle that that variety should be discarded.
heavy 2-yr. \$1.25

LONICERA SEMPERVIRENS, Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle. A long-time favorite with showy clusters of slender, scarlet blooms in July, August
\$1.25

PARTHENOISSUS ENGELMANNI, Engelmann Ivy. Clinging type Virginia Creeper
\$1.00

PARTHENOISSUS TRICUSPIDATA, Boston Ivy. Very tightly clinging vine adapted to shaded locations. Glossy deep green summer foliage turns to incredibly rich crimsons and scarlets in autumn
\$1.25

POLYGONUM AUBERTI, Silver Lace Vine. Rampant growing vine covers large areas quickly and its great masses of cloudlike white bloom are outstanding in any early autumn landscape.
2-yr. No. 1 dormant roots \$1.00. Clvst. pots \$1.50

ROSE, Climbing varieties are described on page 16.

GRAPE, Beta. Hardy! Needs no winter covering! Medium size purple grapes that make the finest juice and jelly. The only grape that can be grown on trellises and arbors here.
1 yr. vines 40c. heavy 2-yr. 55c

CLEMATIS, especially the large-flowered varieties, are most admired of the flowering vines. The delicate appearance of the blooms has led people to expect a plant most exacting in its requirements (a feeling not helped by the quality and performance of too many clematis handled the old-style way) yet once started in a suitable location the clematis is not at all difficult. Our clematis are all 2-year-olds planted in pots in soil specially prepared for them and you can select the best for replanting in full growth by late May—or in bloom in July. The experience of hundreds of gardeners with RICHARDS' Clematis is: they do grow.

C. JACKMANNI. Most popular of all the large-flowering clematis, with large, velvety violet-purple flowers. Rapid and vigorous in growth it is profuse in bloom throughout the summer and early autumn. SORRY NOT AVAILABLE

C. MME. EDOUARD ANDRE. Dusky crimson flowers only a little smaller than those of Jackmanni. Makes a vine of only moderate size but blooms profusely. NOT AVAILABLE

CLEMATIS PANICULATA, Sweet Autumn Clematis. Ideal for both shade and flowers. A rampant grower making a dense cover of glossy green smothered with tiny, deliciously fragrant, white flowers in September.

2-yr. field grown dormant plants \$1.25

CLEMATIS TANGUTICA, Golden Clematis. Chinese lantern-shaped dull gold flowers appear continuously all summer but the vine is even more ornamental when carrying the silky, silvery purple seed clusters \$1.25

CLEMATIS TEXENSIS, Scarlet Clematis. Scarlet and buff thick-petaled urn-shaped flowers on charming "pattern" vines. SORRY, NOT AVAILABLE THIS YEAR

ON GROWING CLEMATIS

Clematis like a good, rich, friable loam enriched with rotted cow manure. As they enjoy a long root run the hole for planting should be at least 18 inches in diameter, soil well prepared to a depth of two feet. Due to their rank growth they must be kept well watered (but not drowned!). The soil around them should be shaded by a mulch, or low-growing, shallow rooted plants. IMPORTANT—Plant so the crown is an inch or two lower than it was in the pot and BE SURE TO PROTECT THE TENDER CANES FROM BREAKING AT THE BASE. Provide firm support immediately and tie carefully until the plant begins to climb by itself.

Temporary planting is expensive. Don't select shrubs and trees for immediate rather than ultimate effect. The innocent beginner who purchases Chinese Elms for quick shade and Ponderosa pines for foundation planting in five years will have little shade but will have a dense forest in front of his living room window. Worse than the waste of money is the loss of years of valuable time.

Avoid puny plants. Don't plant trees and shrubs which are too small. With puny plants there's always the temptation to overcrowd for immediate effect. There is a proper spacing for all plants, depending somewhat on the effect desired, and regardless of size this spacing should be adhered to.

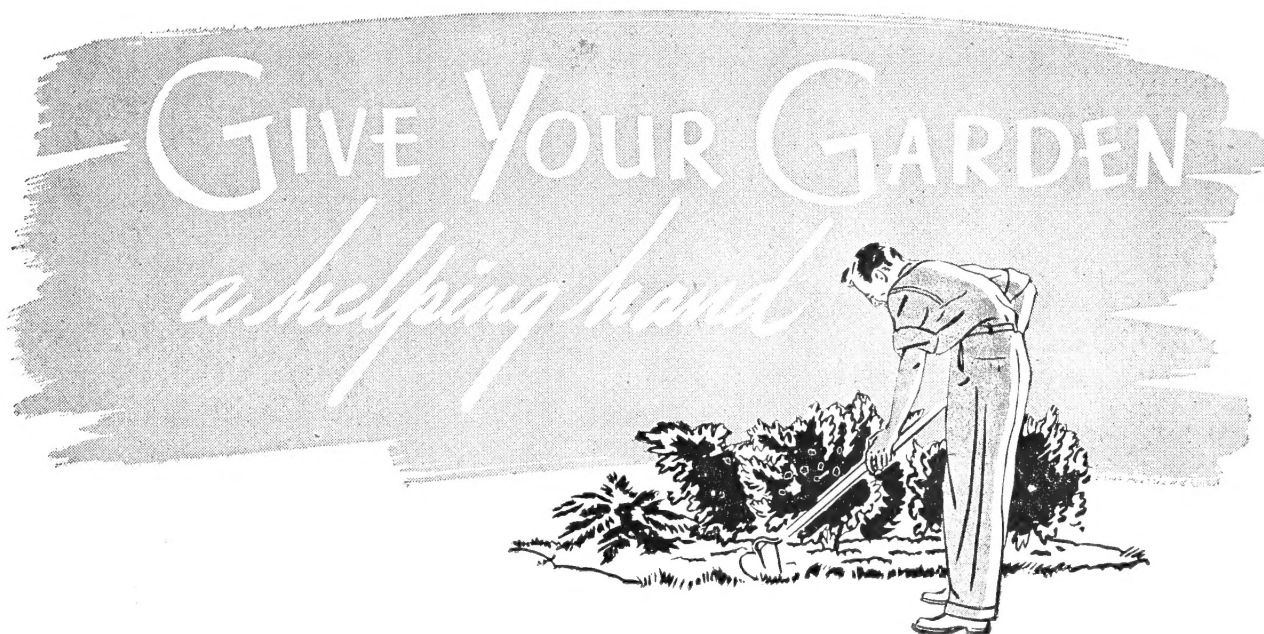
Budget your planting. If you must economize, spread the planting over three years.

First year: Most immediate need is to establish the lawn and foundation planting around the house. If you can't plant trees the first spring, set them the next fall or as soon as possible so they can develop and enhance your picture.

Second year: This year give thought to enclosing the grounds with shrub borders and hedges, for privacy is one of the essentials of enjoyment.

Third year: After you obtain the desired privacy, turn to the luxuries of a flower border, or small garden.

How often home-owners reverse this whole schedule and forget to do the first things first, preferring to establish a hodgepodge of planting with the thought that some day they will correct the mistakes. How often the plea is that you can't afford to do the thing right. Doing a thing wrong always costs more in the end. A high degree of economy is achieved by careful planning.



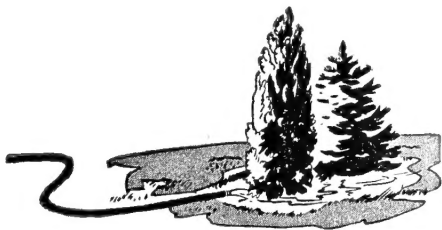
Your garden, if it is to have a pleasing personality, must be brought up—it cannot be allowed just to grow unrestrained. Beauty in gardens is the result of a good plan plus a guiding hand when and where needed to bring the plan to perfect realization.

But, as in all forms of training, there is good and bad. For instance, unless located in a formal hedge the flowering shrubs should be allowed to retain their natural shape and development. Continual shearing into globes and restrained outlines cuts away all the plant's natural beauty and individuality.

When pruning is necessary a good safe rule is: Prune those shrubs and vines that bloom before July immediately after flowering; those that bloom in July or later should be pruned in early spring. Clip formal hedges often, especially in early summer when growth is most rapid. By clipping often, the growth is continually forced along the sides of the branches left untrimmed; voids will fill up and the desired smooth, dense mass of foliage will result.

Use the hoe more and the hose less (when we say hoe we mean anything from an old table fork to a pickaxe). A variety of fork and blade tools will enable you to handle different types of cultivation more efficiently. The new Gardex Soil-Flow tools are tremendous labor savers on some jobs. A good 12-inch flat file frequently used on edged tools is one of your very best aids. Clean, sharp tools do the job with a minimum of physical effort.

When you do water, make it good! Thorough irrigation every two weeks will take less water and do more good than a sprinkle "irrigation" every day.



Let the hose run just a trickle for half a day or longer on newly planted evergreens, until you are sure the soil is saturated to two feet or more, every two to three weeks (not days!) for the entire first season. Then when the surface is beginning to dry and before cracks appear stir the soil around them lightly. Light syringing, just enough to get the foliage dripping, once or twice a day for three weeks after they are planted will help them immensely.

Really fine lawns are easy! Even if your lawn is thin to start with, if the grading is good and ground reasonably smooth, regular light feeding throughout the season will improve it wonderfully. Let us emphasize this **regular, light feeding**. Rather than one overdose in the spring and starvation the rest of the summer do it this way:

MIDDLE OF APRIL: Vigoro or any other 4-12-4 fertilizer at the rate of 2 pounds per 100 square feet—no more!

EARLY JUNE: Ammonium sulphate, 1 pound per 100 square feet.

MID-JULY: Ammonium sulphate, 1 pound per 100 square feet.

SEPT. 1: Ammonium sulphate, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound; or Vigoro, 1 pound per 100 square feet.

ALWAYS: Water-in thoroughly any commercial fertilizer.

NEVER: Scatter messy, smelly barnyard fertilizer around your yard. It will bring in more weeds quicker than anything you can do—and besides, it's much more valuable on gardens and borders. The feeding program outlined above, followed faithfully for two seasons, positively eliminates dandelions!

Perennial flowers can't just be planted any old place then forgotten. With Shasta Daisies, for example, annual or at least biennial division is required (early May). The soil should be loaded with humus, preferably very old manure, and the plants should always have ample moisture. Steamed bonemeal, 8 pounds per 100 square feet, lightly scratched-in and a one-inch summer mulch of rotted manure will give you plenty of king size Shastas.

This same culture goes for the tall, summer-blooming phlox, and chrysanthemums. But never put manure on iris, peonies, or babysbreath.

We can't begin to cover the subject here. It would take a book to do that—and we have just the book: Biles' Garden Magic, 320 big pages with 17 full color illustrations and hundreds of "how to" line drawings—the most complete, practical garden book we have ever seen.

\$3.00

Announcing The Best ~~A Better~~ Lawn-Making Service



A better seed bed than can possibly be had by old-style laborious hand methods—

at a Fraction of the Cost

with

The right fertilizers, both organic and chemical, and enough of them—thoroughly, uniformly mixed from top to bottom

then

The finest seed money can buy: 24-lb. sun-cured, recleaned Blue Grass for most places with special mixtures for shady and unusual conditions.

Our New High Speed Rotary Soil Tiller

Scientifically designed tines on a power-driven rotor revolve within a hood. These tines, turning at high velocity, crumble and pulverize the soil, leaving it in a condition that can best be compared to the laboriously hand worked and screened earth used in greenhouses.

Fertilizer is finely ground and uniformly mixed through a perfect seedbed, making every ounce of plant food readily available, putting every shred of humus where it will do the most good.

Then the right kind of seed, in the right amounts, is sown and the job is completed, requiring only a little time and your cooperation in maintaining correct soil moisture for the perfect greensward pictured above.

We furnish everything

fertilizers
seed
labor

You get a better lawn

than you could possibly get
with the old time-killing,
hard-labor methods.

All this at a lowest Cost!

only 4c per square foot in Fort Collins and immediate vicinity. Traveling costs extra to more distant places.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE

PRICES

Prices quoted in this catalog cancel all previously quoted prices and are net, cash with order. Remittance should be by check, postal note or express money order. **Please do not ask for C.O.D. shipments, which are impossible this year.**

DELIVERY

We will deliver anywhere in Fort Collins or immediate vicinity all orders of \$3.00 or more, but delivery time will have to be at our convenience. **For distant delivery we ship by freight, express or truck and prepay the shipping charges** on dormant roses, small fruits, bare-root perennial plants and lawn seeds.

Since it is impossible to predetermine the size and weight of ornamental trees, fruit trees, evergreens or shrubs transportation charges are not included in the catalog prices but will be collected by the transportation company on delivery. Owing to our small operating margin on fertilizers, peat moss, tools, accessories, etc., these are also shipped charges collect. **Whenever stock is delivered by rail or truck all necessary packing is included free.**

We cannot assume responsibility for safe delivery by common carriers.

Chrysanthemum plants are shipped prepaid but we are unable to accept shipping orders for roses, plants or any other items in clay pots, Cloverset pots, tubs or urns. We wouldn't be able to buy the necessary material, if we had the time, for special crating required.

Our Guaranty

We unconditionally guarantee every plant we sell to be of finest quality, true to name and class, sturdy and free from disease; and will replace without charge or refund the amount paid for any plants proving to be otherwise. We shall not, however, at any time be liable for any amount greater than the original purchase price.

We do not "Guarantee Plants to Grow"

To be able to guarantee the future growth of nursery stock, or of any living thing, is beyond human jurisdiction. Nevertheless, we know that given proper care our stock will grow satisfactorily. **We will replace at one-half the original purchase price** any trees, shrubs, evergreens, ornamental vines, fruit trees and plants except as noted below, which do not show growth by September 1 following delivery, provided: That you have carefully followed our directions for planting and care and your order for plants to be replaced is filed with us, together with payment at one-half the purchase price, before September 1.

The above replacement offer is void in case full payments of accounts are not made when due.

Herbaceous perennial plants, vegetable and annual flowering plants, and all plants in pots, bands, or flats are so obviously alive and thrifty at the time of purchase that they carry no guarantee and need none.

We do not assume responsibility for winter-kill and will not replace such losses. **All replacement orders must be in before September 1.**

The success of all bulbous plants, including lilies and "Dutch bulbs" is so dependent on the whims of Nature and the skill of the gardener that we do not replace bulbs.

We cannot be expected to replace evergreens that have been killed or injured by dogs; nor any stock which has been killed or injured by insect attacks, storms, or accidentally destroyed after growth has started.

YOUR RESPONSIBILITY

Trees, shrubs and plants are mortal, like any other living thing. They must be given suitable soil, sun and water, and **proper cultivation** to keep them growing. We give you planting and cultural directions with each order. Follow these and you will be rewarded with healthy growth and prolific bloom.

Richards' Gardens

"one of Colorado's foremost nurseries"

at the end of West Mountain avenue

P. O. Box 363

Fort Collins, Colorado

**Jock, when ye hae naething else to do, ye may be
aye sticking in a tree; it will be growing, Jock,
when ye're sleeping.**

—Walter Scott.